New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

It having been extensively published throughout the West that the Second Controller of the Treasury had decided that the whole of the bounty provided by the Act of July 4, 1864, was payable to men enlisted under that Act, when discharged because their services were no longer needed, the statement is authorized that the Second Controller has made no such decision, but that, on the contrary, his uniform decision has been that such men are entitled only to installments maturing at the time of their discharge.

A private letter from Fort Riley, of a quite recent date, says the Indians have been very troublesome for several days, and that about 40 men of the 11th Kansas Cavalry were murdered by them at Fort Yarab, near Fort Riley, and that the Indians had also captured a train of military stores. The soldiers killed were a part of the train escort.

Wisconsin has still 15 regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery in the service. She has sent over 90,000 troops in all.

The mustering out of eight additional regiments serving in the Department of Virginia was commenced in Richmond on the 17th.

Major-Gen. Hancock has been promoted as Major-General of the Regular Army, for distinguished services in the field.

Gen. Ames has been ordered to relieve Gen. Hatch, commanding the District of Charleston, South Carolina.

It is said, on good authority, that all colored troops in the United States service are soon to be mustered out.

Seventy West Point cadets, recently graduated, have received lieutenancies in the Regular Army, in compliance with the usual custom.

Naval.

The Secretary of the Navy is effecting reductions at a rate that will soon narrow down the effective force of the Navy Department to a total of not more than 10,000.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by the Navy Department is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-Yard on the 15th of September.

News from Washington.

The President seems to have taken a decided stand in the matter of pardons to participants in the Rebellion. He has instructed the Attorney-General's office to issue no more warrants of pardon to applicants of the $20,000 class, as none would receive his attention. Cave Johnson of Tennessee, Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, have been pardoned by the President. The President has permitted ex-Congressman Henry C. Burnett of Kentucky to return to his home, and delivered to him his property. He has not yet been pardoned. The number of pardons granted by the President is not so large as is generally supposed.

It is said that the President is about establishing an "Executive Bureau," to relieve him of the great rush of important and unimportant business with which he is now deluged.

A demand was made on Mayor Wallach of Washington on the 21st inst., by one of the Trustees of Colored Schools, for whatever sum was due under the provisions of the act of Congress passed July 23, 1864, directing the city to set apart a certain proportion of the school fund to colored schools. The Mayor refused the application, and there appears to be a deliberate intention to swindle the colored persons of that city.

While a large stone was being raised over the south wing of the Capitol extension at Washington on the 16th inst., several of the [illegible] derrick fall 30 feet, and demolishing the scaffolding. One workman was instantly killed and another seriously injured. There were several narrow escapes.

The sympathy of the Washington Secessionists for Mrs. Jeff. Davis is decidedly substantial in its character. The amount subscribed in her behalf foots up to the handsome sum of $6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was $10, and the highest $500.

Messrs. Rousseau, Smith and McKee, three of the four Union members-elect to Congress from Kentucky, are in Washington for the purpose of conferring with the President relative to the condition of matters in that State.

On the 16th inst., near Washington, a sentry accidentally shot Miss Mary Good and Miss Eliza Ward, the former probably fatally. She resides in Baltimore.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received numerous applications for farm hands and house help from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States, and the supply is likely to fall short of the demand.

New-York.

Mr. James Gregory of this city has presented to Gov. Fenton fifteen charges and specifications of official misconduct against Mayor Gunther, Controller Brennan, City Inspector Boole, Corporation Counsel Devlin, and Recorder Hoffman of this city. The charge states that, in the pursuance of their duties as Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature to make a contract for cleaning the streets of this city, they have willfully and corruptly disobeyed the requirements and provisions of such act, that, while the act specified "five years" as the length of a contract, they made one for "ten years," and its proposals were not, as the said Commissioners well know, the most advantageous to the public interest, or likely to secure the most effective service; and they did willfully and corruptly plan and consummate a fraudulent and wasteful job, for the purpose of securing personal and pecuniary benefits to the said Commissioners, or some of them, and of illegally and improperly enriching persons who are their dependants or associates, and did, in other respects, willfully and corruptly misuse and abuse the power and authority conferred upon them, as aforesaid, and seize and usurp power and authority not conferred upon them by the said act, to the great wrong and injury of the public, and to the great pecuniary loss and damage of the Corporation of the City of New-York. The specifications recited distinctly and positively bear out the statement contained in the charge, showing that responsible parties had repeatedly offered to clean the city for ten years at a cost from $300,000 to $3,165,000 less than the sum paid the present contractors. It is also alleged that the contract is drawn up to the legal protection of the contractors and not in the interest of the city, and that the contractors are either intimate associates or partners of the various Commissioners.

A desperate fight took place in this city on the 20th inst. between Nos. 6 and 41 Engine Companies, while they were running to a fire at No. 33 Ridge-st. A large force of police were called into requisition to restore order, which they did not succeed in doing until a number of persons were badly injured, two of whom subsequently died. Pistols, clubs, stones, trumpets, and other weapons were freely used. Several of the belligerents were arrested, and the badly wounded were taken in charge for surgical treatment. The fire itself did little damage. A coroner's jury recommended the disbanding of the companies, and rendered a verdict that the fatal wounds were inflicted by persons unknown.

A heavy robbery was discovered on the 23d in the silverware manufactory of Francis W. Cooper, corner of Amity and Macdougal-sts., from which $10,000 worth of diamonds and silverware valued at $3,000 had been extracted. Persons on whom suspicion had been fixed were arrested and committed to the Tombs, but none of the stolen property has as yet been recovered.

The coroner's jury in the case of Policeman Walker, recently shot in a carpenter-shop in this city, have rendered a verdict implicating four young men in the murder, who have been arrested and committed for trial. Walker was buried on the 19th inst., a large body of police appearing in the procession.

Three children of Jeff. Davis, two sons and a daughter, passed through Albany on the 15th inst. on their way to Montreal. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, a white servant girl and a man servant.

John W. Schmidt, Consul of Prussia at this port, died recently. His funeral was held in Trinity Church on the 16th inst., and was attended by various foreign ministers and consuls in full costume. The deceased had been Consul at this city for 30 years.

In the case of the so-called spiritual medium Colchester, in the United States District Court at Buffalo, the jury on the 23d brought in a verdict of jugglery against the defendant. The Judge reserved his sentence.

A large and destructive fire occurred on the 2d inst. in Water and South-sts., by which several buildings were damaged to an extent of nearly $700,000, and a number of firemen injured by falling walls.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Northern New-York convened at Utica on the 22d. Various officers were installed, and an adjournment had until the 23d.

George W. Sumner, Member of the State Assembly from Chenango County, was drowned in Crooked Lake on the 17th inst. by the upsetting of a boat.

The steamship Circassian, the first American passenger steamer crossing the Atlantic since 1861, left this port for Bremen on the 19th inst.

A disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia has appeared among some of the cattle and hogs of Dutchess County.

New-England.

The verdict of the coroner's jury at Bridgeport, Conn., in the case of the collision on the Housatonic Railroad on the 15th inst., which resulted in the death of 10 or 12 persons and serious injuries to 15 or 20 others, was made public on the 21st inst. The jury find that there were gross neglect and violation of the regulations of the road, and that Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent of the Company, and one of the conductors, an engineer, and a master workman in its employ, were culpable in the matter. Two of the twelve jurors dissented from this verdict.

Jeremiah Townsend, the New-Haven bank defaulter, arrived at that city in custody on the 16th inst., and was committed to prison. Townsend was tracked through the West Indies to Europe by the detectives, and was finally arrested in Liverpool, with over $100,000 of the money in his possession. Martin Ryan, a man to whom Townsend intrusted a $5,000 bond to sell, was before the Police Court in Philadelphia on the 18th. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for appearance two weeks hence.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Vt., was celebrated at that city on the 16th inst. A grand procession was formed, and marched to the battle-field, where an eloquent oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chapin of New-York. Many military celebrities were present, among them Gen. Joe Hooker.

Five men ravished a Scotch woman at Bellows Falls, Vt., a few days ago, having first drugged her into an unconscious state. All the party were arrested and held for trial, in $200, before the County Court.

A Mr. Stowe eloped from Burlington, Vt., last week, with the wives of three prominent citizens. All the women were mistresses of the scamp. The guilty parties crossed the Canada border closely pursued by one of the wronged husbands.

The large button factory of Maltby, Morton & Co., in Waterbury, Ct., was totally destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. The loss is $80,000. Insured $40,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

William Grimes, better known as "Old Grimes," a quaint darkey, once a slave, known to all citizens of New-Haven and to thousands of Yale College graduates, died in that city yesterday at an advanced age, probably 90.

The Southern Atlantic States.

Upon the recent withdrawal of the Union forces from Fayetteville, N. C., the old pro-Slavery spirit again became rampant, and Unionists were driven from the town under threats of violence. A negro was strung up by the thumbs in the public square, and received 40 lashes from a civil officer, recently appointed by Gov. Holden. These outrages became so frequent that the city has recently received a new garrison—U. S. colored volunteers.

The statue of Jefferson, executed in marble by the late Virginia artist, Alexander Galt of Norfolk, now lies in the University of Virginia, boxed up, just as it came from Europe.

Capt. Moore on the 17th telegraphed from Andersonville that he concluded the burial of the Union dead on Wednesday.

The Gulf States.

A private letter published in a Chicago paper gives further particulars of the fiendish murders of freedmen in Southern Alabama. At a meeting held in Mobile it was stated that 133 dead negroes had been found in the woods; five bodies were seen floating in the river; two white men were seen to pull a negro down across a log, and cut his head off with an ax. Women and children were killed, and then boxed up and thrown into the river; a woman was killed by a white man and burial refused by him to her relatives. For a black man to be seen with "greenbacks" in his possession is death. Colored people are hiding in the woods, living on berries, fruits, &c., to escape the fury of their former masters. These statements were made by intelligent, candid colored men, before an audience of several hundred.

The Rebel Gen. Slaughter publishes a letter fully exculpating Gen. Mejia and the Imperial forces from the charge of assisting the Confederates. He says that not a rifle or a musket ever crossed the Rio Grande, or otherwise entered the Confederacy through the Imperial lines. Being offered some pieces of artillery he called on Gen. Mejia to make arrangements to get them into Texas. The latter replied unhesitatingly that he would take active steps to maintain a strict neutrality, consequently the artillery was not purchased.

The railroad from Brazos to Brownsville, Texas, is said to be completed, and the whistle of the locomotive has been heard for the first time along the banks of the Rio Grande. According to a recent military order no person is allowed to carry arms in Brownsville except officers of the army, without a written permit from the proper military authorities. This order is issued on account of the appearance of many of Cortinas's men in that city heavily armed, thereby giving rise to reports on the other side that Brownsville was a Liberal Mexican post.

Henry Merr was murdered by a gang of about thirty Indians, between Fredericksburg and Sisterdale, Texas, July 21. His son fled to a settlement, where a party was mustered, and returned, finding the body of Mr. Merr stripped and gashed with lance and arrow wounds, but could find no Indians. Shortly after, the Indians on Guadalupe River, near Sisterdale, stole a large number of horses.

Gen. Beauregard's house in New-Orleans was surrounded a few nights since and Beauregard, with others, was kept in a cotton press until morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. Beauregard had complained to Gen. Sheridan of the manner in which the military had invaded his premises. Gen. Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with Beauregard.

The freedmen of Wharton County, Texas, are all at work for wages, and everything is peaceable. The army-worm, however, is destroying the fruits of their labors, so that only a fourth of the crop will be saved.

The long-continued dry weather in Mississippi and Louisiana is exciting grave apprehensions for the safety of the crops.

The well known John Forsyth, formerly Minister to Mexico, has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

The Hon. James H. Bell has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla chieftain, now on trial at Nashville, Tenn., denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down and waylaying him. He says he never harmed a Federal soldier in regular service, and that he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

A party of soldiers left Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago, to hunt up some horses which had been stolen. They were attacked by a large number of guerrillas, driven back and obliged to abandon their horses. It is reported that three of the soldiers were killed after falling into the guerrillas' hands. Two of the guerrillas have been captured.

Jim Hopwood, the notorious guerrilla, and West McCollum, his companion, were recently caught in Marshall County, Tenn., by a detachment of the 41st Missouri, and shot. Large quantities of goods stolen by these men and secreted in different portions of the county were found and returned to their owners. Quiet now prevails in that portion of the State.

The officers of the 1st U. S. C. Heavy Artillery have held a meeting at Greenville, Tenn., and unanimously adopted resolutions strongly recommending negro suffrage, and concurring in the opinion that unless this is done the control of the State Government will be thrown into the hands of the Rebels.

Two men were bathing in the Tennessee River lately, and being bitten by some animal or insect while in the water, the effects of the same were such as to produce the death of both men in a very short time.

Lexington, Ky., was thrown into considerable excitement on the 14th inst., by the killing of a member of the 49th Indiana by a negro soldier. The Indiana boy was drinking; the negro patrol attempted to arrest him; he resisted, and the negro shot him.

Two officers of colored regiments were wounded while attempting to quell a riot at a German [illegible] several of the ringleaders were arrested.

The ex-Rebel Gen. Wheeler was attacked and severely beaten in Nashville on the 22d, by two Union officers, in consequence of a threat made by him during the war.

Robberies and murders are still the order of the day in Memphis. Many persons have had large sums of money and other descriptions of property stolen from them.

The Western States.

The Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company having furnished the General Land Office with a map of the new line of said road, authorized by a resolution of Congress, approved April 25, 1862, instructions have been issued by the Commissioner to the local land officers at Menasha, Wisconsin, that the odd sections of the original route are still held in reservation as inuring to that State for the railroad; that the even sections within six miles of the original route are reduced to $1 25 per acre, and that the even sections within six miles of the new route are increased to $2 50 per acre; that parties who have purchased within six miles of the original line and paid therefor $2 50 per acre, and not brought within six miles of the new one, their heirs or assigns will be allowed to change such location to the new line, or enter without further payment an additional quantity of lands held at $1 25 per acre, subject to private entry, as will be equal to that originally entered.

Our special correspondent at Council Grove, Kansas, writing on the 7th inst., says that the negligence in furnishing supplies and subsistence, as well as withholding their pay for ten months, is having a very bad effect among the officers and men detailed for cavalry service against the Indians. Hundreds have already deserted since the transfer of the troops to Kansas, and desertions are of so common occurrence, that many officers prophesy themselves without a command in thirty days. Military movements of vast importance are in progress, and would have long since obtained peace had there been thirty days' supplies for the troops to be engaged.

A Pittsburgh paper says that the Hon. A. P. Stone of Ohio who had filled the positions of Congressman, Treasurer of the State, and Revenue Collector of a large district, has been a defaulter in a very large sum, and closed his career by suicide, after a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to retrieve his fortunes at a gambling table in Columbus. He was found in a dying condition between the graves of his two children in the cemetery near that city. So far as investigations into Mr. Stone's accounts have been made, he is shown to be a defaulter to the extent of $35,000. His bondsmen are said to be responsible men, and the Government will doubtless recover its money from them.

At Chicago on the 12th inst., Kate Monahan, aged 15 years, was trying to make a fire, and poured on kerosene to facilitate the process of ignition. The result was, the communication of fire to the contents of the can, an explosion, the covering of the girl's clothes with liquid fire, and the causing of injuries to her person from which she died in a few hours.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says the first steamer since 1850 came up Kansas River to that point on the 17th inst., and boats will continue to make that point while the high water lasts. Immense quantities of freight are awaiting shipment below. Some of the streams in Kansas have swollen between 40 and 50 feet during the late freshets.

A heavy freight train of 24 cars, on the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, in Iowa, loaded with produce and hogs, broke through a bridge near Wilton, on the 12th, and was terribly smashed and piled together in a heap of ruins. One man was killed, and another mortally injured.

A Committee has been formed in Cincinnati to erect a monument to Major-Gen. McPherson, the bravest of the brave, who fell during the siege of Atlanta.

There are in Des Moines, Iowa, and vicinity about 600,000 pounds of wool, well handled and in good condition for market. It was clipped, for the most part, from Spanish merinos imported from Michigan and Ohio. A large part of the clip remains in the hands of producers and their agents.

A heavy European mail, made up at the Chicago office and dispatched via Canada for London, was stolen from the Great Western Railroad, it is supposed, while crossing from Detroit to Windsor, on Thursday morning last, and nothing has since been heard from it.

By the giving way of a scaffolding at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th inst., eight men were precipitated thirty feet into the water below (the scaffolding being around a new bridge), and one man named Peters was killed. Several others were wounded.

Reports from all parts of the North-West, in regard to the coming crops, continue to improve the prospects for a big yield. The weather the past week has been most excellent for farmers' purposes.

The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, ran into a culvert on the 22d. Four persons were killed, and three not seriously injured.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has been elected President of Antioch College, Ohio. It is said to be doubtful whether he will accept the position.

The population of Wisconsin is 855,000. That of Iowa is 770,000. There are 170,000 inhabitants in Chicago, a gain in five years of 60,000, or 55 per cent.

The steamer Meteor, which recently collided with the Pewabic, has been raised. She is not much injured, and will be brought to Detroit.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Louis and Cairo on the 17th inst.

The Illinois State Fair will open in Chicago on the 4th proximo.

Political.

The Mississippi Convention, now in session at Jackson, has passed to first reading ordinances ratifying all State laws passed during the war, all judicial proceedings, marriages, sales and contracts of the same period, and prohibiting the passage by the Legislature of any law imposing civil disabilities, punishment or forfeiture of estate for having taken part in the Rebellion. Memorials were presented requesting of President Johnson that the State shall not be garrisoned by negro troops, and that steps be taken in behalf of Jeff. Davis and ex-Governor Clark. The Constitutional Committee has reported in favor of prohibiting Slavery.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jackson, has adopted the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery in the State, and providing for the passage by the Legislature of laws to protect the Freedmen and secure them in the possession of their liberty and rights.

The Mississippi Convention has passed an ordinance declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, and the delegates individually have presented a petition to President Johnson, praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and Gov. Clark.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio has written a letter in reply to one addressed him by the "Society for the Protection of American Industry," declaring himself in favor of a heavy protective duty. He says that our necessities will compel us to levy very heavy on imports, but this is a plain and obvious duty.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Albany on the 16th, it was unanimously resolved to call a Democratic State Convention of one delegate from each Assembly district, to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 6th of September next, for the nomination of State officers. The Union Convention will be held at Syracuse on Sept. 20.

The Democratic State Sovereignty Convention assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th. A State ticket, headed by Alexander Long for Governor, and Chilton A. White for Lieutenant-Governor, was nominated. The resolutions were Secessionist *à l'outrance*.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met at St. Paul on Wednesday. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the restoration policy of President Johnson, and in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The Constitutional Convention of Colorado Territory has appointed the 19th of September as the day for an election to decide whether the Constitution shall be adopted or rejected.

Postmaster Gen. Dennison declines being a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship.

Domestic Miscellany.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed its tables, showing the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured; but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received additional injury, excepting, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the 1st of August. The crop has decreased 26,241,628 bushels in comparison with the yield of 1864. The decrease in the Western States is 23,864,744. All other crops, particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West is much injured by the wet weather, but is still abundant.

The latest accounts from the Shenandoah are to the afternoon of the 23d of June, when she was near Cape Thaddeus, steering north west toward where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be previously. Attempts had been made to warn the whalers of their danger. While the Shenandoah was at Ascension Island, in April, she burned the New-London bark Pearl, the New-Bedford ship Young Hector, beside a San Francisco and a Hawaiian whaler. She next burned the New-Bedford bark Abigail in Ochotsk Sea, then the Thompson in Kamscatka Sea, and then several New-Bedford whalers in Anadair Sea, where she arrived on the 20th of June.

Mr. Gillett, one of the counsel of Jeff. Davis, writes to *The Albany Argus* that nothing is yet known of the place or time of the trial of the arch-apostate. In a letter from Mr. Davis, dated the 15th inst., to Mr. Gillett, he says: "I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment." Mr. Davis requests Mr. Gillett to have a conference with Mr. Charles O'Conor, his only other counsel, so that they may be prepared for the trial whenever it may be brought on, with as little delay, as the nature and importance of the case will permit.

The total value of carpet manufactures in the New-England States, as shown by the census returns for 1860, was $3,352,938, against $2,919,783 in 1850. In New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, they amounted to $4,460,407, against $2,475,451 in 1850. Ohio and Illinois, of the Western States, produced in value $24,291, against $6,000 in 1850; the latter amount represents Ohio for 1850, there being no return of manufacture of carpets in Illinois in 1850.

In 1860 there were ninety establishments throughout the Union engaged in the manufacture of silk trimmings, such as fringes, gimps, buttons, etc. Their total capital was $1,163,280; yielding $2,604,322 annually in products. Raw material to the amount of $1,416,819 was yearly used, employing 919 male and 1,768 female hands in the manufacture, at an annual cost of labor of $618,380.

There are now but five prisoners at Fort Warren. Vice-President Stephens for the last ten days has been released from close confinement, and is permitted to walk wherever he pleases in the fort between reveille and retreat, and even ascend the ramparts. He is always unguarded, and seems to appreciate his relief from his dungeon. Reagan, late Confederate Postmaster-General, is allowed similar privileges.

Matthew Mattison, a blind man, living in this city, has written the Old Testament, in phonographic characters, perfectly legible to the naked eye, on a common page of foolscap paper. Phonography of the utmost brevity, and of equal legibility, can be written in one seventy-second the space that long-hand requires. Mr. Mattison announces his intention of giving the Bible, perfectly legible, in a space of one square inch.

An engine exploded on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Dexterville, Pa., on the 9th inst., throwing the engineer and firemen 75 feet in the air and 300 feet from the train, they both striking in a field not over ten or twelve feet apart. None of the passengers on the train were injured, but the engineer and train-boy have since died of their wounds.

Secretary Seward's health is very good, and his physicians are sanguine that he will completely recover from all traces of his injuries. He has already finished up all the business that accumulated during his absence at Cape May. Mr. Frederick Seward will soon be able to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State. He is rapidly recovering.

Jasper Harding, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First (Pa.) Congressional District, formerly publisher of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, died at Philadelphia on the 21st, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Maria Thornton, who has just died in Washington at the advanced age of 100 years, was the widow of Dr. Thornton, the original architect of the Capitol, and the first Commissioner of Patents.

The State Department is in receipt of intelligence from Prince Edward's Island announcing the death of J. H. Sherman, esq., United States Consul. He died on the 11th instant.

On the 21st inst. a well-dressed, genteel-appearing man was arrested in Jersey City on the charge of outraging the person of a girl only 11 years of age. There appears to be no doubt of his guilt.

A dangerous counterfeit of the $50 greenback was presented at the Philadelphia Mint on the 21st. It is well calculated to deceive.

It is now said that the leaders of the Rebellion will be placed on trial, and a universal amnesty proclaimed to the remainder of the Southern people.

The Treasury Department last week redeemed $9,293,020 in certificates of indebtedness, and mutilated notes and currency to the amount of $410,585.

The amount of currency issued last week was $30,065,500—total issue, $172,664,460.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

A Constantinople correspondent gives some interesting particulars of the progress of the cholera in the Levant. At Smyrna it has made its appearance, [illegible] the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, in many cases leaving their dead unburied. Business in consequence is almost entirely suspended. There were 186 cases officially reported in Constantinople on the 24th ult. The passengers on many of the ships in quarantine are said to be dying by scores, of sickness, neglect, and starvation. Guarded by an armed force, which prevent all egress, as a matter of course the cholera has broken out among them, and there is no telling where it will end, as every case entails an extension of quarantine. One village on the Bosphorus, called the Yenikoui, has suffered so severely that all the principal inhabitants have quitted it, and the steamboats calling there have a place kept apart on the deck for the passengers embarking. The Viceroy, who left Egypt to escape the disease, is staying in Constantinople. He has established a cordon of military about his palace for the purpose of protection from infection.

The State Department at Washington is in receipt of official information from Port Mahon, Minorca Island, Spain, to the effect that the cholera, which has for some time past been rapidly advancing westward, has already made its appearance on the eastern coast of that country. The Governor of the island is taking every precaution to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic, and all vessels arriving are subjected to a rigid inspection. The Consul communicating with the Department expresses the fear that the disease may again become general.

English papers received by a late steamer state that the cholera has appeared at Marseilles, France. A telegram from Italy announces the discovery of cholera in the Lazaretto of Salonica and at Cavalla in Tessaglia. From the 8th July, the day on which cholera first appeared in Ancona, to the 3d inst., the number of cases has been as follows: In the city, 284; Borgo Pio, 81; and in the neighboring district, 197—total, 562. The number of fatal cases were: In the city, 119; Borgo Pio, 38; neighboring district, 60—total of deaths, 237. From noon on the 4th to midday on the 5th inst., 115 cases of cholera occurred in that town, of which 35 were fatal.

The cholera was still spreading at Constantinople.

By the arrival of the Belgian off Father Point we have five days later news from Europe.

No later news had been received in England from the Great Eastern or from her consorts. The Atlantic Cable Company held an extraordinary meeting on Aug. 9, and resolved to issue additional capital to the extent of £80,000 to complete the cable and lay down a second.

The New British Parliament has been adjourned till the 1st of November. Queen Victoria has gone to Germany.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee-house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation. The murderer had escaped.

It is rumored that France will send 6,000 additional troops to Mexico. The popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, but the number was to be raised to 100,000.

The Progressive party of Spain have resolved no longer to abstain from taking part in the elections.

The new propositions from Prussia to Austria relative to Schleswig-Holstein were under consideration, and it was reported that if they fail, Austria will immediately urge the Federal Diet to recognize Augustenburg as a sovereign Duchy.

The French Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects expressing the satisfaction of the Government at the result of the recent municipal elections in France, and congratulates them that no disturbances occurred during the voting.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th and Queenstown on the evening of the 13th August, arrived here on the 23d.

Nothing had been heard of the Great Eastern or her consorts, and nothing additional had transpired in regard to the Atlantic Cable when the Persia left Liverpool.

The London Times of the 12th suggests that the Great Eastern's engines may have broken, and in case of a such a breakdown neither the Sphinx nor the Terrible, nor the united efforts of both could effect much in the way of towing such a mass as the Great Eastern through the swell of the Atlantic.

Lord Lyons is to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer as British Embassador to Constantinople.

The cholera is spreading in Italy.

The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is said to have been adjusted.

Canada.

The Canadian Government removes to Ottawa next month, when Parliament closes. The buildings are now being furnished, and will be ready for occupation in a month. Several members on the 16th asked the Minister his intention as to the Potter-Wood annexation letter and speech. Mr. Cartier replied that the matter was now under Government consideration. The Hon. George Brown and other ministers assailed Wood and Potter with gross language. The ground taken by the opposition was that the speech of Mr. Potter was made at a private caucus in the United States, and therefore the Canadian Government had no right to interfere. Attorney-Gen. Cartier, for the Government, stated the policy of the ministry to be to defer the confederation, inter colonial, and railway and defense questions until 1866. It will legislate upon the purchase of the Hudson Bay territories and endeavor to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. A commission composed of delegates from each of the Provinces is to meet at Quebec next month to arrange the preliminaries, and they will also make changes in the customs tariff.

The suit of the Great Western Railroad of Canada against the Commercial Bank, of Canada, involving £200,000, has been decided against the bank.

Another extensive fire occurred in Quebec on the 17th instant. Between 60 and 80 buildings were consumed.

Hayti.

The last advices from Hayti are to July 25. The Rebels still hold Cape Haytien, sustaining a daily cannonading from the National troops, who had failed to inflict much damage. The lives of the American and English Consuls had been frequently threatened by the Rebels, owing to their supposed sympathy with President Geffrard.

The Dominican Government firmly refuses to sign a treaty proposed by the Spanish General Gandorah, and having the appearance of a concession from the magnanimity of Spain, rather than a surrender.

Mexico.

Matamoros dates of the 5th inst. are received. The *Moniteur* contains the news of several defeats of the Liberals near San Luis and Pueblo. Small forces on both sides only were engaged, and the results were unimportant. Many exiled Confederates were in Mexico, and becoming naturalized citizens of the Empire. Goods have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent in Matamoros. The defection of Gen. Cavales and his son from the Liberal cause, and the imprisonment of the latter by the Republican Government, is reported.

The Defalcation Mania.

Respecting the Ketchum defalcation, there seem to be no new developments beyond the discovery of the check-book in possession of the young man's wife by Mr. Charles Graham, who delivered it to Mr. Morris Ketchum, who in turn sent it to the Bank of New-York. Three hundred and forty-five checks have been taken out of the book, apparently at random. The whereabout of the fugitive is unknown. The amount of the defalcation foots up over $4,000,000. The losses of the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., of which he was a member, are estimated at $2,000,000, and those of Graham & Co. at $1,500,000. The former firm have made an assignment, and attachments against the senior Ketchum's property have been issued. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for Edward Ketchum's arrest by the Importers and Traders' National Bank.

THE JENKINS CASE.

The examination in the case of Charles Brown and Genevieve Lynes, charged with receiving some of the proceeds obtained by Jenkins in his embezzlement of the funds of the Phœnix Bank, was resumed on the 18th, before Justice Ledwith. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and, upon the closing of their case, Genevieve and Brown both made verified statements as to their acquaintance and associations with Jenkins. "Vieve" says that she was a virtuous waiter-girl until she met Jenkins, and at his solicitation she left her place and lived with him in Bleecker-st. for some months. During this time she was entirely ignorant of his position in business, supposing him to be one of the petroleum aristocracy. He never gave her the immense sums of money she is reported to have received, and $7,000 would cover all the money advanced. Brower or Brown was her "friend," and nothing more. Brown states that he knew nothing of Jenkins's business relations, supposing that he "had struck ile." Jenkins had "lent" him from $50 to $1,000 at various times, but he always intended to "pay it back." The examination closed on Saturday, and the Judge rendered his decision on the 23d. "Vieve" was released, and Brower committed for trial.

THE MUMFORD CASE.

The examination of the charges against Peter R. Mumford, the Exchange-place gold broker, of issuing worthless gold checks to a large amount, was commenced in the Tombs Police Court on the 18th inst. Considerable testimony was taken, after which the case was adjourned till the 30th inst. As Mr. Mumford has not yet procured bail he is still confined in the Tombs. Cornelius Ward, a clerk in the employ of Greenleaf, Morris & Co., states that he is informed and believes that worthless checks to the amount of $150,000 have been issued.

MORE DEFALCATIONS.

It was reported on the 19th that another defalcation had been discovered in a prominent Wall-st. Bank, and that the defaulter, a Paying Teller, had departed suddenly and mysteriously with $150,000 belonging to the institution. The affair was hushed up by friends. The victim was infatuated with stock gambling. On the 19th inst., Henry Singer, late a bookkeeper in the employ of Messrs. A. Aufenanger & Co., wholesale grocers at No. 295 Washington-st., was arrested on the complaint of his employers, for embezzlement of their funds. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and was committed. The examination thus far made by the firm shows a deficiency of $7,000, and it will probably amount to at least $10,000 or $12,000.

Albert A. Jones, freight collector for a number of years for the New-York and Erie Railway Company, at a salary of $1,000 or $1,200 per annum, recently disappeared with a woman, supposed to be his mistress. How much Jones has embezzled is unknown, though as he had ample constant opportunities, it is believed he must have appropriated very large sums—at least $100,000, and possibly $500,000. He is known to have stolen $3,000 in one day.

Another singular and remarkable forgery and robbery came to light on the 22d. One George Gladwin obtained $204,000 in railway bonds of one of the clerks of the St. Nicholas Hotel on a forged order, and also used a check for nearly $4,000 on a bank in this city with a forged indorsement. He was arrested in New-Haven, Conn., and at once confessed his guilt.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

A letter offering to sell at a fixed price personal property to the person to whom it is addressed needs to be stamped to be of any value as an agreement. But such a letter cannot be considered an agreement until the party to whom it is addressed accepts the offer. In order to constitute an agreement there must be a concurrence of both parties, an aggregatio mentium, and until such concurrence the party who makes the offer is at liberty to withdraw it, unless there is some understanding to the contrary between the parties. A party of the second part to an instrument may affix and cancel the required revenue stamp, if the party of the first part fails to do so, provided he does so before the instrument is used.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1865.

ODD.

The Union Committee of our State met at the Astor House on the evening of the 16th, to fix the time for holding our annual State Convention. Owing to a sudden conversion, those who are *not* Radicals had a majority of *one*.

By a curious coincidence, that majority was intent on postponing our Convention to a late day; while the "Radicals" wanted an earlier one.

Those who are *not* Radicals triumphed, fixing the day at the 20th of September by a "strait" vote.

Next day, the *Democratic* State Committee met at Albany, and fixed their Convention for the *6th* of September—which was the day designated by the "Radicals" for ours.

It is settled, therefore, by the anti-Radicals in our party organization, that our adversaries shall have two weeks the start of us in the approaching canvass.

That start—eight weeks to our six for the canvass—must be worth to them from Five to Ten Thousand votes.

—Now for our inferences:

1. We infer that one controlling mind fixed the day for holding each of the State Conventions.

2. We infer that this is the same that engineered Seymour's election as Governor in 1862.

3. We infer that he proposes to repeat the process substantially in 1865.

4. We infer that, as he has "sold short" before and been unable to deliver, it may be so in this case.

5. We infer that the Union party will have to win this Fall, not by means of its organization, but in spite of that same. And

6. We infer that it should arouse at once and go in.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

There is a good deal of rambling discussion in the journals of the day respecting the spirit in which the South accepts the result of our late contest. As it is easy to find isolated facts that make for whichever side you may wish to uphold, this sort of controversy may go on interminably. Doubtless, there are Southerners lately in rebellion who do, and others who do not, evince a spirit which renders their restoration to citizenship and its prerogatives safe and proper: the only question of moment is—"What is the *proportion* of those who loyally accept and abide by the Union triumph to that of those who mean to use the political power restored to them as disloyally as they can? When the Southern States shall have been fully 'reconstructed,' which will be in the ascendant?"

We regard it as fortunate that the Provisional Governors have generally called Conventions and designated days for elections thereto with such remarkable promptitude. It is clear that the Southern Whites lately in rebellion are at least anxious for a restoration of their State governments at the earliest day. Even those who would gladly be out of the Union evermore are eager—since that may not be—to get fully back into it before the meeting of Congress next December. Hence, Mississippi has already a Convention chosen on the 7th inst., and in session since the 14th. Other States will soon follow; and the sayings and doings of their respective Conventions must be accepted at the North as an authentic exhibition of the spirit and feeling of the governing race at the South.

Mississippi had, in 1860, a total population of 791,396, whereof 354,700 were free and 436,696 slaves. War has doubtless wasted both races, but the Whites—and especially the adult male Whites—the most. Mississippi polled 69,073 votes in 1860, and probably had at that time 75,000 voters. We have no returns of her late election, but 60,000 is probably the full number of her White males over 21 years of age. We judge that she may to-day have 750,000 inhabitants, of whom 320,000 are Whites and 430,000 Blacks.

Now we do not ask nor expect the "Conservatives" who compose her Convention now sitting to accord equal rights in all things to the Blacks; but we *do* insist that this Conservative Convention shall somehow conserve, among other things, the inalienable rights of the Black majority of their people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They are natives of our country; they are now free; they have very generally, while slaves, been temperate and industrious; they are Christians; they are in good part ignorant, but eager to learn and willing to be taught. To them applies emphatically the principle asserted by Mr. Gladstone when, in the speech in Parliament which cost him his seat for the University of Oxford, but gained him the larger constituency of South Lancashire, he said:

"What are the qualities which fit men for political privileges? Are they not self-command, self-control, patience under suffering, confidence in the law, and respect for superiors? * * * * I contend that when you would persist in excluding forty-nine-fiftieths of the Working Classes from the franchise, it rests with you to show the incapacity, the unfitness, the misconduct, of those classes, as unfitting them for its enjoyment."

—It manifestly will not do to exclude intelligent, capable, worthy men from the electoral body on the assumption that others of their class or race are ignorant, stupid and worthless. If that excuse would serve, there would never be any extension of the franchise at all. What a Convention is bound to do is to establish a rule which will include as many of the competent and worthy while excluding as many of the incapable and worthless, as may be. To exclude a class on the assumption of their lack of intelligence, yet admit persons of another class who are notoriously ignorant and illiterate, is to play false with a great public duty and hazard the dearest interests of the community.

The Blacks are a majority of the people and a great majority of the workers of Mississippi. It is said—we presume truly—that many of them prefer idleness and want to plenty secured by work. It is the manifest interest of the State that her inhabitants shall be workers, not idlers, to the greatest possible extent. But vainly shall men be exhorted to work while they have no assurance that their labor will be rewarded. And, until the Courts of Mississippi are as free to Black as to White, and the testimony of the one race as freely received therein as that of the other, there *can* be no such assurance. Good men will do right without legal compulsion; the bad can hardly be made to do right even by help of the law. Leave the Mississippi Constitution as it is, and no Black can collect of a White pay for his labor or products one hour after the Freedmen's Bureau is dissolved, if at any time. And of course work must drag so long as the laborer feels that payment is entirely within the discretion of his employer.

Need we remind the Conservatives of Mississippi that the one thing preëminently worth conserving is Justice—that the value of every acre of land, every house, every mill-stream, is governed by the proportion of Right to Wrong inhering in the laws of the land? An estate near Constantinople ought to be worth more than one equally distant from London, Paris or New-York: it is not, because of deficient security for its possession and enjoyment. May Providence vouchsafe to the Constitution-mending Conservatives of Mississippi the wisdom and courage to be sternly just!

BUTTON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: You *have* made a blunder over that Greenwich affair. Mr. Button is a Republican—a warm-hearted friend of the negro and an advocate of *all* his rights. Moreover, he did not "seek to drive quiet people from their homes because rowdies see fit to assail them." Mr. Button knew what he was talking about; you did not. In the presence of neighbors he spoke of Davenport's as *not* a quiet house. Aside from marrying a White woman, he said for the Jury, "We feel that your conduct *in other respects* is such as to expose you to injury. * * We feel that you have been doing great wrongs in the community. * * For some of your proceedings, you deserve severe censure." Why ignore or deny all this?

Had not Mr. B. a right to say that if *he* was *Black* he would go to a pleasanter home? Indeed, was he infamous in adding, "My advice to you, *as a friend*, would be to leave Greenwich?" He certainly did well as a friend of law and negroes by promising to exert himself to his best ability in protecting the house, even while it was disorderly and of bad repute, while it remained as and where it was. E. B.

Remarks.

With Mr. Button as a man, with his politics or philanthropy, we have no present concern. Only in his capacity as a juryman and a lecturer, does he challenge public attention. So of Davenport we know only what was shown at the Inquest or alleged in Button's speech, and here is the substance of it. 1. Davenport is of mixed (partly African) blood; 2. He has a White wife; 3. Persons of different colors visit his house. Such is the case made up by Button, and E. B. has no right to interpose another. If there was anything wrong about Davenport's house, it was the duty of the solid men of Greenwich—not to drive the nuisance to some other locality, but to indict and punish it right there. But Button's speech clearly implies that Davenport had kept the law on his side throughout.

Well, then—

1. As to Davenport's color, it is such as God was pleased to give him; and, any fault to be found with it does not attach to D., who would, very probably, have chosen to be White if he could. But even Button does not directly arraign him on this head.

2. His real offense was marrying a prettier girl than Button considered him entitled to or judged was good for him. And on this point, we have to say:

We have not the pleasure of knowing either Mr. or Mrs. Button, but, on general principles, we infer that she, in her maiden loveliness, was comelier, wittier, cleverer, more angelic, than Button. Well, what of it? Does all this affect his right to win and marry her if he fairly could? Suppose some old fogy, in the days of his blissful honeymoon, had accosted him thus: "Button! you have no moral right to so much beauty and excellence"—would he not in substance have replied—"Stop that preposterous heehaw! Cease to protrude those ears of remorseless longitude! attend to your own proper business, if you have any, and leave my wife and me alone!"—and this, which Button would naturally have said to the old fogy, we, in behalf of Davenport and the rest of mankind, impressively say to Button.

Is this a light matter? Nay, it is a very grave one. In no other country on earth, is there half so much impertinent, poke-nose interference in private, personal affairs, wherewith the public has no proper business, as in this. It must be rebuked and stopped. We insist on the rights of every person to be governed by the laws of the land, and those only, and to be protected and upheld in doing whatever the laws do not forbid. Change the laws, if they need it; but deliver us from all mob-rule—from all censorious inquisition into conduct which the laws plainly authorize.

The Whites have made all the laws of Connecticut. No colored person has ever had any voice in shaping, enacting or modifying them. They are quite stringent and meddlesome enough; and the Connecticuters would be a most exemplary people if they only enforced and obeyed them all. Of course, they can change them at pleasure; and, should they ever see fit to make it a crime to marry out of your own race or color, those who didn't like the restriction would be at liberty to take themselves elsewhere. But, until they *do* change their laws, we must stand up for the rights which those laws vouchsafe; and one of these is plainly struck at in the lecture read to Davenport by Button.

We insist that this subject be regarded broadly, and that our people be taught to respect each other's legal rights. Here, for example, is a veteran of eighty-odd, who rushes headlong into matrimony with a miss of fifteen. "Two fools," you observe; or perhaps an old fool and an artful, unscrupulous young huzzy, who considers that her adorer is rich, and won't probably live a great while. You have a perfect right to your opinion in the premises, and to its seasonable, temperate expression; but, if you see fit to join a gang of rowdies, who undertake to make night hideous and slumber impossible for the wedded pair, we hope you'll get something out of a shot-gun that will quicken your perceptions of right and decency. And if you happen to get served as Chard was by the Davenports—(though we hope your luck will be a trifle better than his)—and *we* get on the Coroner's jury, there is a prospect of some talk to rowdies in quite another vein from Button's.

A SHORT ANSWER.

Mr. Raymond reiterates his more elaborate attack on me with regard to the Niagara overtures; but he offers nothing new, and only reproduces the letters which make his side of the controversy, suppressing and disregarding mine. All that I need say in reply is this:

1. Going to Niagara with great reluctance, in obedience to the President's request, I there did and wrote exactly what I *supposed* Mr. Lincoln wished me to do. Mr. Raymond may manipulate the documents till doomsday without shaking the faith of one man who knows me in this averment.

2. Mr. Raymond tries to prove that I received Mr. Lincoln's alleged letter of instructions by Hay, because Hay in his dispatch to Lincoln speaks twice of "your letter," which he says G. "does not think will guard them from arrest"—alluding manifestly to the letter of safeguard, to which only I objected, and induced Hay to withdraw it and give me a different one.

3. As to whether my own position in the premises—that I would have no part in exacting conditions of the Rebels as prerequisite to their being allowed to make an offer of terms of peace—was right or wrong, it suffices that it was explicitly reiterated by me (in my letters of July 10th and 13th) and distinctly understood by the President. He had those letters before him when he telegraphed me (on the 16th) that he was "disappointed" that I had not *already* "brought him a man or men."

4. Of course, I cannot say that Mr. Lincoln *did not* expect me to go to Niagara and bring him thence envoys accredited by the Confederate authorities who should have consented beforehand and pledged themselves to surrender the Confederacy, return to the Union, and agree to coöperate in perfecting the Abolition of Slavery—he, on our part, being committed to *nothing* in return. I only say that I never had a suspicion of this—that I distinctly and repeatedly notified him that I could attempt nothing of the kind—and that I fully believed, from the hour I received his dispatch of the 15th, that he expected nothing like this of me. And it seems now unaccountable, if he really supposed that an unofficial person could achieve in three days results for which all his ministers and Generals had vainly striven for years, that he would have given *me* a chance to reap so much glory so easily. Mr. Lincoln was a humorist; and I think he must have been joking if he ever thought of sending me on such an errand.

At all events, I know that when an overture looking to Peace was made directly to *him*, he met it exactly as I wished him to meet that which reached him through me. "I appeal to Philip sober." Had he, when invited to the meeting which was held in Hampton Roads, responded, "Yes, I will meet you, PROVIDED you first agree to restore the Union and abolish Slavery," I might believe that he really intended to exact such conditions at Niagara. Now I do not. And I hold it incumbent on my assailant to show *why* such conditions precedent should have been exacted in July, 1864, and none at all in January, 1865.

5. Mr. Raymond says I urged the President to *initiate* negotiations, and again that few will *now* believe that Mr. Lincoln should have accepted my "advice to *solicit* unconditional Peace negotiations." He had no such advice. I never gave any such. The overtures came from the other side; they were addressed to the President through me; and I urged him only to let the Rebels make their proposition, and then, if he should see fit to decline it, make them one in his turn. I only asked him to do in July, '64, what he did on some other suggestion than mine in January, '65. *He* was well satisfied with *my* outline of a basis of settlement, and wished me (it seems) to persuade the Rebels to offer it to *him*. I had not proposed to dictate nor to interfere with *their* offer, but to frame one which *he* might (should he see fit) wisely and advantageously offer to *them*. H. G.

THE CABLE.

The uncertain news of the 17th is made certain by the accounts which are published elsewhere. The cable lies at the bottom of the Atlantic, one end fast anchored on shore at Valentia, the other end anchored to the bed of the ocean, six hundred miles from Heart's Content. After the two accidents heretofore reported, both from the penetration of the cable by pieces of iron wire, there was a third loss of insulation on Wednesday, August 2. The ship was stopped and a third attempt made to haul in the cable. The machinery for that purpose was in the bows of the Great Eastern, and was operated by a separate engine. That engine, says Mr. Field, stopped for a considerable time for want of water. When two miles of the cable had been recovered, it was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. The narrative at this point grows a little obscure, but we infer from Mr. Field's statement that the hauling-in process continued after the cable had been cut, and that almost immediately the cable parted in-board a short distance outside where it had been cut. With the machinery disordered and unable to hold it, the great strain and weight of the suspended cable outside the ship carried the end instantly overboard, and there was no time to seize it—much less to attach a buoy. The end of the cable went to the bed of the ocean. Yet not quite hopelessly. The Great Eastern steamed back twelve miles on her course, and in 1,950 fathoms of water began dragging for the cable—that is, she threw over a grapnel transversely, we suppose, to the line of its laying, and went feeling about for the wire. Probably it is the first instance of dredging at such a depth and for such a purpose. It might have been regarded as a desperate expedient, yet it was thought to be temporarily and partially successful. On the morning of the following day, Thursday, August 4, it became evident, says Mr. Field, from the strain, that the grapnel had caught the cable, and they began to haul in. After nearly eight hours hauling, 1,150 fathoms of grappling rope being on board, the tackle parted, and rope and cable together sank once more to the bottom. As a not less remarkable experiment than the grappling, a buoy was lowered with 2,400 fathoms of cable—we presume of condemned Atlantic Telegraph—and a "mushroom" to hold it and mark the spot. It was nothing less than an attempt to anchor in the middle of the Atlantic, in 1,950 fathoms of water. This appears to have been successful. The grappling was again tried on the 7th, and again Mr. Field thinks the cable was seized and partially hauled up, when the shackles broke once more, and 1,600 fathoms more rope went to keep the cable company. A second buoy was lowered, rough weather followed, the buoys rode out the gales and a third attempt was made to grapple the cable on Thursday, Aug. 10. The grapnel came up foul with its own chain. A fourth attempt on the 11th resulted in another breakage of the shackles after getting but 710 fathoms of rope, and then the Great Eastern, having no more rope on board, started for England. Mr. Field does not say whether she means to come back and try it again, but it is so reported by the steamers which arrived at St. John. Mr. Field is evidently persuaded that the grapnel really got hold of the cable, but it is not impossible that it fastened on something else. At any rate the probability of recovering the cable, which lies in nearly 2,000 fathoms of water, and marked by a buoy which may easily be made to shift its position by storms, is very questionable.

THE HOUSATONIC VERDICT.

For once we have a Coroner's Jury that has done its duty manfully in a case of railroad murder. The verdict on the Housatonic case is clear, straightforward, and decisive. A minority of two partially dissents, but to no purpose. The anxiety of Messrs. Seely and Stevenson to screen the railroad officials will delude nobody. The verdict of numbers and the weight of evidence is on the other side. Plain rules of the Company were violated by officers of the Company. If they had not been violated there would have been no accident, and the ten lives on which the inquest was called would have been saved. We have Mr. Andrew Winslow, master mechanic, Mr. Edward R. Lyman, engineer, Mr. Henry L. Plumb, conductor, and Mr. Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent of the Housatonic Road, arraigned and convicted before a jury of their peers. They and each of them are guilty of the ten deaths. "In consequence," says the verdict, "of the careless neglect of simple precautions by these officers and employés of the road, ten human lives have been sacrificed. We, the undersigned jurors, having considered the evidence given to us, do on our oaths say that Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mr. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Eagan, Samuel Crofut, William Memmott, Thos. O'Brien, Geo. W. Mansfield, Samuel B. Deming, and [illegible] a collision on the Housatonic Railroad on the 15th of August, 1865, between a passenger train and the locomotive Fairfield, which collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of Charles Hunt, President and Superintendent, Henry S. Plumb, conductor, Andrew Winslow, master mechanic, and Edward R. Lyman, engineer on said railroad."

So say ten good men and true—so say we all of us. The record stands, never to be blotted out.

What will be done about it? We cannot say; we do not know what the Connecticut statutes may permit to be done. If they make killing by railroad agents indictable as manslaughter, then we expect the grand jury of the county to do its duty promptly. It is no time to think of anything but duty. It is hard for Mr. Hunt and the rest of the officials, no doubt. They did not intend to kill anybody—they were only careless! But is it easy for the ten who died by their carelessness? Is it easy for their friends or for the score and more who were mangled and maimed by their carelessness? Surely, if justice is ever to be done, if an example is ever to be made, this is the time and this the example. And whether or not the law is potent to do the work of justice, public opinion will help it. These and all other railway officials must learn that they can no longer trifle with human life, that if the law is deficient a law shall be made to reach them, and that when made it will be executed. So much at least we hope for from the Housatonic murder and this Coroner's verdict.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.

A Commercial Academy in this city, and for aught we know a good one, as Academies go, advertises that it will teach its pupils "manly business habits." We hope so. We should hold in particular esteem any Academy skillful enough to convince its young students that it is mean and not manly to steal—that though it may be hard it is not impossible to preserve integrity of character in the business of money-making—that he who bolts with stolen bonds is just as much a thief as he who slinks out of the area with the family spoons in his pocket—that he takes life who takes that whereby widows and orphans live—that Theft in Wall-st. is the own brother of Theft at the Five Points—that high trusts should be executed with clean hands and rigid fidelity—that a thimble-rig banker is morally no better than the detected confidence man who figures in the police reports—that there is no business worth pursuing except a moral one morally conducted; and that, whatever may be the current creed of the Stock Exchange, honesty, in spite of the mustiness of the proverb, is the best policy, and purity alone in the long run profitable. The dying man gasped out to his son: "Make money! honestly if you can—but make money!" This was his opinion while yet alive; what he thought after he was dead may be deduced from a parable in the Holy Scriptures: "The rich man died and was buried. And in Hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame." Clearly, this person's commercial views were much changed after his translation. It would be a good plan to open the sessions of all model Commercial Academies with the reading of this bit of Scripture. And if the terse Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," could be tattooed along the spinal column of each pupil, without inflicting too much pain, perhaps the effect would be salutary.

There is nothing a boy more warmly desires than to become "manly;" but unfortunately his views of virility are apt to be a little crude and confused. The earliest of them are often beclouded by the smoke of clandestine cigars. Frequently the youth, in his quest of "manliness," is carried in quite a wrong direction by a passion for horses. Then he sometimes gets "manliness" and ardent spirits mixed with disastrous results. As he grows older he discovers intimate relations between "manliness" and packs of cards. Going on in the career of "manliness," he becomes the haunter of brothels and concert saloons; and when his heart has grown as hard as his head has grown soft, and the marrow is all wasted in his bones, he is ready to cap the very climax of manliness by light-fingered meddling with his master's cash. After that he may be detected and sent to Sing Sing, he may be kind enough to cut his own throat, or he may commit murder, and be regularly George Barnwell'd.

In most Commercial Academies we fear that too much attention is paid to penmanship and too little to morals. Clearly it would have been far better for Mr. Ketchum, jr., if he had been unable to write at all. In no mercantile school with which we are acquainted, has the duty of keeping clear of Miss Vieve Brower and of Miss Rosa Allen been duly inculcated. A knowledge of the art of book-keeping is necessary to a clerk, but the art of doctoring accounts and of coaxing the poor figures to lie, should be pointed out to tender pupils as the old original Black Art, the professors of which, sooner or later, are invariably carried away to the places prepared for them by chuckling and victorious Satan. With excellent effect the sublime yet simple beauties of seven per cent and no more, might be imparted to the neophyte. These are but hints for a course of instruction; but any ingenious teacher, with sound moral views, will easily complete the scheme.

We always use the word "Education" in a good sense. We forget that there may be such a thing as a bad "education," leading only to disaster and the confusion of life. A boy, fresh from the Commercial Academy, is flung into Wall-st. before there is any pith in his arms—he is hourly taught that the chief end of man is money-making—he sees his elders wrangling, squabbling, hustling, shouldering, crowding, perspiring around him, and all in the quest of money. He is made familiar with sharp practices, and daily inoculated with the views of greed. He listens to the loose recital of guilty pleasures—he hears the characters of men continually estimated by the largeness of their bank accounts, with no censure of the devices by which they are magnified. Soon he is ripe for ruin. If he escape, it will be by chance. He will perish for lack of the very "manliness" which nobody has ever explained to him. Any Commercial Academy which teaches this has our hearty commendation, however mediocre may be its penmanship and however dubious its double-entry.

MR. GILMER'S MISTAKES.

The Hon. JOHN A. GILMER was a leading Whig Unionist of North Carolina, representing the noble old Guilford district for the four years prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion. He has since been in the Rebel Congress, and now finds himself required to define his position. This he does in a letter to Mr. W. H. Bagley, by quoting from a speech he made in the House on the 26th of January, 1861, as follows:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may also be enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of the wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this Government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs, peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war, will ensue. Whenever the people of the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow, that will end only in the destruction of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the ranks and file on both sides the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely devoted to the helping and maintaining the great, terrible and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe."

—We cannot see how this makes Mr. Gilmer differ in principle from any other Secessionist. They were separated only by a matter of circumstance—a question of time. When Mr. Jeff. Davis said in effect, "I wash my hands of the North, and go out of the Union;" Mr. Gilmer said: "I will give the North one more chance to consent to the extension of Slavery; if she does not improve it, then I too will rebel and fight to destroy the Union." Of those two positions, we consider the former the more manly and consistent. The Free States had just authentically told Mr. Gilmer, by the election of Lincoln, that they *would not* consent to Slavery extension; yet he virtually says, "Let the North perjure and disgrace herself, by doing, through pure cowardice, what she has solemnly pledged herself never to do, and then she will prove fit for my companionship, and I will consent to remain united with her." This is the libertine's promise of marriage to the intended victim of his seduction and perfidy. We consider the original, ingrain, straight-out Secessionist a patriot and a gentleman in comparison with this.

We never heard of any one who was *not* willing to stay in the Union if the Union could be made the pliant instrument of his purposes. Aaron Burr would never have plotted its disruption if he, instead of Jefferson, had been chosen President in 1801. But the "Union party" of 1860, who took for their platform "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," professed to be of better stuff. Most of them lived to prove their profession a fraud.

The South was, at the beginning of 1861, divided into two parties, one of which said, "We will dissolve the Union;" the other responding, "*We* will not; but if *you* do, and a fight ensues, we will help you to the extent of our power." What an inducement to the original Secessionists to rush into fighting at the earliest day!

Mr. Gilmer proceeds to quote from his old speech as follows:

"I want you, fellow men of the North, to be able to say, that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you again if you cannot give up this mere abstraction?"

—The "mere abstraction"—the "question of no practical importance"—involved, first, the surrender of 300,000 square miles of Free territory to Slavery evermore; secondly, the honor and good faith of the Republicans, who had just won a Presidential election on their distinct, unequivocal pledge that they *would not* make this surrender. When Mr. Gilmer thus makes light of other men's solemn pledges, he affords an exact measure of his own regard for his plighted faith.

Mr. Gilmer proceeds to state that Mr. Lincoln offered him a seat in his Cabinet—(which he would hardly have done had he purposed any wrong to the South)—and that, in declining the place,

"I urged him [Mr. Lincoln] that, if compelled to take action to maintain and execute the laws he would not proceed further than, by the use of our navy, to blockade completely all the ports of the seceded States, from Charleston to Galveston, inclusive. This advice Mr. Lincoln received so kindly that I did hope he would have pursued it, and try whether the seceded States, on reflection, and when for a season left to themselves, would not call conventions and return again to the Union. I represented to him that this course would give further time to the people to review the conduct of the precipitators, and adjust and compromise the causes of difference."

—Very well; Mr. Lincoln took the advice, and kept it, despite the most flagitious betrayal and capture of our little army in Texas, until the Rebels refused to let the *statu quo* be maintained by provisioning Fort Sumter, and commenced shelling out our garrison before we could feed it. And, when they had triumphed over that petty garrison, and Mr. Lincoln called out Militia to protect Washington and retake our stolen forts, North Carolina falsely, wickedly accused him of waging unprovoked war on the South, and, on that false pretext, plunged headlong into Secession and Civil War, her "Conservatives," like Mr. Gilmer, going rather ahead of her original Secessionists in that wretched business. We say it with regret, but it is true, that Mr. Gilmer seems to us more culpable than Davis or Wigfall, and that his letter has only made his Rebel position, if no worse, at least more glaringly wrong that it was before.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The telegraph did not do Pennsylvania justice. There is everything to admire in the temper of the Convention. If it did not come squarely up to the mark of manhood suffrage—it certainly did not make the mistake of Ohio, by leaving its candidates the power to explain what it meant, at the risk of misrepresenting the sense of the party. Pennsylvania says "That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude; but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that *they cannot safely be intrusted with the political rights* which they forfeited by their treason until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by coöperation in constitutional provisions, and giving to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It only required one more sentence to make this perfect: "And the enjoyment of those privileges without which a people can never fully appreciate the duties of civilization." A sentence like this would not have harmed the resolutions in the least, and we are rather surprised that Mr. Stevens did not move it as an amendment. In all other respects, we approve the action of the Convention. The nominations are excellent. Gen. Hartrauft and Col. Campbell are soldiers; and, although the offices amount to little, the principle of recognizing the soldiers in distributing public patronage is a good one.

NOT FAIR.

The recent Democratic State Convention in Maine

Resolved, That the sums advanced by States, and by county and municipal organizations, to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, are a legitimate and equitable charge upon our Federal Treasury, to be borne by the whole country; and the Democracy of Maine are in favor of their payment by the General Government.

—It would be very convenient, of course, to have all our local War debts saddled upon the Federal Treasury; but it would not be just and equal. Consider:

1. When one of the earlier drafts was made, under an act which allowed $300 to be paid as an equivalent for personal service, one of our Copperhead Counties did not try to raise a man, but simply borrowed the sum required, to pay its $300 per man, and handed the amount over in lieu of its quota. All fair, perhaps; but we can't see why a County that sent forward its quota of men should now be taxed to pay that Debt.

2. To assume these local debts would be to proclaim that prodigality and waste in filling quotas should forthwith be the rule. Here is one County that has frugally and carefully economized in responding to the requisitions of the Government, while its next neighbor has lavished and squandered; so that, while their population and wealth are nearly equal, one owes twice the War Debt of the other. Would it be fair to tax the frugal County *pro rata* to pay the other's debt?

3. The States lately in revolt would naturally, and very reasonably, demur to this enormous, indefinite increase of the general burden. They succumbed to the Union with a clear understanding that the Federal Debt was a common charge; they *did not* understand that all these local debts were to be added thereto. Let us evince good faith while we exact it.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cable Breaks and Sinks in 2,000 Fathoms Water—Determined but Unsuccessful Attempts to Raise it with Grapnels—The Great Eastern Returns to England—All Hope Not Yet Abandoned.

The popular expectation concerning the buoying of the broken end of the cable has been disappointed. The cable was broken by an accident when within 600 miles of Newfoundland, and the broken end sank in 1,950 fathoms water.

The British war-steamers Terrible and Galatea arrived at St. John, N. F., on the evening of the 15th inst. The steamship Great Eastern returned to Sheerness on the 11th inst. We have received the following particulars of the accident to the cable, and three futile attempts to raise it by means of grapnels:

At 8 a. m. of the 2d inst., 179 miles of the cable having been paid out on the previous day, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The test gave no result as to locality, for the fault was very varying; but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the steamship. It appears that while Mr. Cyrus W. Field was on the watch in the tank, a little before the time of the accident, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the coil cistern. One of the experienced hands immediately said "There is a piece of wire," and called to the lookout man above to pass the information aft; but no notice appears to have been taken of the circumstance. After the ship was stopped and the remainder of the flake paid out a piece of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flake, underneath that in which the fault was suspected to exist, and on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bend it down, the wire broke short off. It was nearly three inches long, and had evidently been of hard, ill-tempered metal, which had flown out through the threads in the tank. The discovery was in some measure a relief to the men's minds that one certainly and, possibly, the second of the previous faults might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the same watch as all the previous ones had. The fault was too serious to be overlooked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to get the picking up apparatus ready. The ship was soon afterward stopped, and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in commenced. The engine used for picking up stopped for want of water for a considerable time. The picking up was, as usual, exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before one mile was got on board. Then one of the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and elastic band, to assist the engines. Next the supply of steam failed, and when steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilers, and so the picking up ceased altogether. Then occurred the great misfortune. A letter written on board the Great Eastern describes the cause of the accident as follows:

"Lunch was just over. Some had left the table, others were about leaving. The scientific gentlemen had very much cheered us by their stating that they believed the fault was only six miles away, and so ere dead night falls we might hope to have the fault on board, make a new splice and proceed on our way to Heart's Content, geographically about 600 miles away. Suddenly Mr. Canning appeared in the saloon, and in a manner which told all, and said, 'It is all over. It is gone,' then hastened onward to his cabin. Ere the thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by those words had passed away, Mr. Field came from the companion into the saloon and said, with composure admirable under the circumstances, though his lips quivered and his cheek was blanched, 'The cable has parted and has gone overboard.' All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth. I will endeavor now to explain to you how the fatal accident occurred. Let the reader turn his face toward a window, imagining that he is standing on the bows of the Great Eastern, and then of course on his right will be the starboard and on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled around on the left hand side and passed over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum which we must suppose to be behind the spectators, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking-up apparatus; but when the engines failed to work this apparatus of course the cable remained motionless; and as the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the forefoot of the ship. There are at the bows of the Great Eastern two large hawser holes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot beyond the line of the stem. Against one of them the cable caught on the left hand side, while the ship kept moving to the left, and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow. The Great Eastern could not go astern lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion some way, there is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship to the cable, which then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it. A shackle chain and a wire rope belonging to one of the cable buoys, were passed over the cable and secured in bight below the hawser-holes. These were hauled so as to bring the cable to the right hand side of the boat, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the out of the cable in the boat. There is a large iron wheel with a deep groove, and the circumference technically 'A V' wheel, from the groove, by the side of which is a 'Romiter,' or smaller wheel, on the same 'axis.' The cable and the wire rope together were coming in over the bows and the groove in the larger wheel, the cable wound upon a drum behind by the machinery, which was once more in motion, and the wire rope being taken in around the capstan, by bars, but the rope and cable were not coming up in a right line, but were being hauled in with a great strain on them at an angle from the right hand side, so that they did not work directly in the 'V' in the wheel. Still the strain was shown on the indicator to be very high, but not near breaking strain. At last up came the cable and wire rope clanking together on the 'V' wheel in the boat. They were wound round it slowly, wire passing over these wheels together, the first damaged part being on board, when a jar was given to the dynamometer, which flew up from sixty hundred weight, the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, 3½ inches. In the chain shackle and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the 'top' of the rim of the V wheel and rushed down with a crash on the small wheel, giving, no doubt, a severe shake to the cable, to which it was attached. The machinery was still in motion, and the ropes travelled all together, one toward the capstan and the other toward the drum, where, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it parted, and with one bound leaped, as it were, over a few feet of intervening space, and splashed into the sea. It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the news heard. When a man came aft with a piece of the inner end lashed still to the chain, and one saw the tortured strands, torn wires and lacerated core, it is no exaggeration to say that strange feelings of pity, as though some human creature had been mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators."

From the Journal of Cyrus W. Field we learn that the distance run in the last 24 hours was 116 miles, and the depth of water 1,950 fathoms. Total distance from Valentia, 1,063 miles; total distance to Heart's Content, 600 miles; total cable paid out, 1,312 miles, equal to 14 per cent. Prior to the departure of the Great Eastern from England, immense buoys had been prepared for the purpose of floating the end of the cable in case of a severe storm, and grapnels were taken on board in anticipation of an accident similar to that which really occurred. The Great Eastern immediately steamed back toward Valentia 12 miles, and commenced dragging for the cable. Mr. Field gives the following account of the failure of the attempts to raise the cable:

On the 3d inst., at 4 a. m., it being evident from the strain that the grapnel had caught the cable, they began to haul it, and at 11:50, when 1,150 fathoms of grappling rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship, and 1,400 fathoms of the rope sank with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic. A buoy was lowered with 2,400 fathoms of cable, and a "mushroom" to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the spur-wheel smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the capstan. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., the weather was unfavorable for recovering the cable. On the 7th inst. another grapnel was lowered, and at 12:10 p. m. they commenced dragging for the cable. At 8 p. m. they again began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly nearly all night. On the 8th inst., at 7:50 a. m., 1,000 fathoms of grapnel rope had been hauled in when the shackles broke just inside the ship. Lost in this attempt 1,500 fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot. The balance of this day and all the next was fully occupied in having new shackles made for the hauling-in rope, altering the capstan, and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable. Had the apparatus been ready the weather on the 9th was much too rough to attempt any operations. The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth perfectly. On the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock a. m., they began to lower the grapnel, and at 8:55 had out 2,460 fathoms—all that was on board the ships—and commenced dragging for the cable, and continued to do so until the evening, when they began to haul in slowly. At 6 a. m. of the 11th they finished hauling in the 2,460 fathoms of rope, when the grapnel came up foul with its own chain. At 11 a. m. they began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2,460 fathoms were paid out they commenced dragging until 3:55 p. m., when they began to haul in slowly. It was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable. At 7 p. m., when 710 fathoms had been recovered, the rope parted. As there was not sufficient rope on board the Great Eastern to resume grappling, it was decided that she should return at once to England. The Great Eastern returned to England for stronger and better grappling gear.

The various scientific gentlemen on board express the opinion that the Great Eastern can lay a cable in any weather; that the paying-out machinery works perfectly; that the cable proved itself to be the best insulated cable ever manufactured; that the cause of the defects in all cases was a perforation of the gutta percha by small pieces of wire, which can be guarded against hereafter; and that with the Great Eastern and stronger tackle there is a probability of recovering the lost end of the cable, and thus completing the line already two-thirds laid.

FROM FLORIDA.

Delays Dangerous—Devices of Politicians—Conduct of the Freedmen—Danger Ahead—Firmness Needed at the Helm—The Regulators—Cotton Still Coming—Gov. Marvin's Address to the Colored Troops—Mass Meeting in Lake City—Hot Weather—Fine Rain—Colonies of Colored People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10, 1865.

Nothing can prevent the happy and speedy restoration of civil government in the late rebellious States but the corruption of the people by political demagogues. When the war ended, by the surrender of the Rebel armies, the people promptly acquiesced in the cessation of hostilities and the Abolition of Slavery. The vicious dogmas of the right of secession and State Sovereignty also went by the board. The masses, at least in Florida, were as melted wax, ready and anxious to receive a new impression, and be made homogeneous with the loyal States. Not a soul could be found that did not welcome peace, and hence guerrilla warfare has been unknown among us. Could Provisional Governors of the right stamp have been promptly appointed to all the States, and new State Governments *organized, based upon the foundation so well laid by the issue of the war*, no great difficulties would have been experienced. But during the last four months politicians have racked their brains to devise some means by which

THE SERVILE CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN

might be continued with all its dependence, ignorance and degradation. The practice with many has been to make the negro labor; but on such terms that the employer would receive all the benefit thereof. It is notorious that in this State but few of the white people have commenced labor since the war, and that large numbers, until recently, have subsisted on Government rations, but the welkin has been made to ring with complaints that the colored people will not work. The fact is, had not the freedmen labored, but little would have been done to produce a harvest, and the coming Winter would have been a season of hunger and suffering. Many of the statements made in regard to the idleness of the negro are gross exaggerations, and are made *for a purpose*. The object is to compel Government to institute some form of peonage, or apprenticeship, for the future government of the black man, and reduce him as nearly as possible to his former condition of chattelism. It is refreshing to hear some people talk on this subject. They seem unconscious of the facts that those freedmen are men; that the Government recognizes them as citizens; that their personal rights and interests are as well founded and as sacred as their own, and that on that principle all future legislation is to be based. The idea is still adhered to, that God made the negro for the pleasure and accommodation of the white man. No interest is expected in his good conduct on his *own account*; but all the solicitude has reference to the bearing his action has upon the finances of his late master. In such minds not the least moral or humane impression has been wrought in connection with emancipation. The maxim that "the African has no rights the white man is bound to respect" is still believed. Emancipation is considered solely in reference to the bearing it is to have upon the interests of the white man.

In no way are the negro's manhood and rights recognized, and but seldom does he hear the expression of a wish for his elevation or welfare. Such are the circumstances and the influence surrounding the Freedmen, and they understand them well. They have learned, too, something of their own rights and privileges, and it is not strange that such employés often find their hands

SULLEN, IDLE, AND DISOBEDIENT.

It is easy to see that their thoughts are fixed upon a change in their condition, and that they are studying to solve the problem of the future. In no case, when he has been treated fairly, as one man should use another man, has the negro failed, as far as I can learn, to act his part well. Delinquencies there have been, no doubt, but in most cases I am persuaded the fault has been as much the vexed ex-masters as the colored man's.

OUR LATE SLAVEHOLDERS

should at once and forever renounce the idea of reenslaving in any form any part of our colored population, and learn that in the elevation and prosperity of the race is to be sought domestic peace and national prosperity. Our Generals in their intercourse with citizens, and Gov. Marvin in his addresses to the people, labor to impress these truths upon their minds. But to educate a State in new doctrines of a moral and political character, against which are arrayed ancient traditions, imaginary interests, and the stoutest prejudices, is a task of no ordinary character. Until this is done the men at the helm of our affairs must be of great firmness and endurance.

Before the war there existed a thoroughly trained organization called

"THE REGULATORS."

Its members were composed of a few accomplished villains as leaders, and the balance were ignorant desperadoes. They pretended to be guardians of innocence, justice and right; but no man's life or property was safe in their presence. Such was their boldness and strength that courts and State authorities were defied. During the war the organization disappeared, and was probably absorbed by the Rebel armies. Within the last two weeks a few of its surviving members have stepped upon the stage again. The victims of their vengeance are deserters, and such as have stood by the old flag during the war. One man who had been to us a valuable scout, was found hung to the limb of a tree near Lake City, not long since. Gen. Vogdes has the names of some of these desperadoes, his officers are upon their track, and the gang will probably soon be hunted out of existence. Every train from the West refreshes our eyes with the sight of

ADDITIONAL CAR LOADS OF COTTON,

and report says but little has been brought in except such as was stored near the railroad. If so we may expect this cotton trade will continue for some months to come. Business men estimate that at the close of the war there were 53,000 bales in the State. Already the towns in the interior are pretty well supplied with "Greenbacks," and merchants are receiving supplies of fresh goods. On Sabbath last, at the request of Chaplain Moore,

GOV. MARVIN AND GEN. VOGDES

addressed a large audience of the colored people, made up mostly of troops. It was evident from the Governor's speech that he had received his impressions of the negro character from what he had seen of him as a slave, and did not fully understand the changes which had been wrought—the manliness which had been developed—by freedom and a thorough military training, but he assured them that they were free and would remain so forever, that they must be educated and in every way be an honor to the liberty they enjoyed. Gen. Vogdes's remarks showed that he was as perfect a master of the civil and social problem in reference to the colored people as any man well could be. Everybody was pleased and surprised; we wondered when he had found time to give so much thought to this subject. The colored soldiers cheered him to the echo. Major Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau should know that the country can produce but few men who could render him more wise and efficient assistance in his department than Gen. Vogdes. On the 8th inst.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING

was held in Lake City for the purpose of welcoming Gov. Marvin and listening to an address from him. The general policy of the Government in regard to reconstruction, and especially that of emancipation, were presented to the people. His utterances on this latter topic were so plain and emphatic that some "went away sorrowful," for they had been slaveholders. He taught them that the Constitution to be formed must secure freedom to all alike, and that in no form would Slavery ever be revived.

THE WEATHER

until within a few days has been quite warm. The mercury has been much of the time at 104° in the shade. But few, however, make any complaints. The immense evaporation which is constantly going on from our lakes, ponds, swamps and rivers does much to carry off the heat of an almost vertical sun and temper the climate. The breezes too which we daily receive from the sea are among our most welcome visitors. The climate of Florida in Summer time is probably as pleasant as that of Tennessee or North Carolina. As yet we have but little sickness and few deaths in the community.

FINE SHOWERS OF RAIN

have been cooling the atmosphere and refreshing the thirsty ground during the last three days. Late planted crops of all kinds will be greatly benefited. Nights have been made a little cool and pleasant.

A VISIT RECENTLY MADE TO SOME OF THE COLONIES of colored people which have been planted by Superintendent Donnet on the abandoned plantations about Jacksonville, has made a most favorable impression upon my mind. The appearance and condition of such are far more satisfactory than those in town. Their crops look fine, considering the lateness of the season when the planting was done. As a general thing neatness prevails, and the people are ambitious to take care of themselves. If undisturbed, another year will see them among the most industrious and productive of our citizens. Colonization at home on a large scale may yet be adopted as the best policy for this people.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Late Election—Who Was and Who Was Not Elected—Brief Review of the Defeated and Successful Candidates—The Colored Convention—Enterprise of the Negroes—The Good Condition of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17, 1865.

You have, ere this, learned by telegraph the general result of the election in Tennessee. In the absence of full data, and with but an imperfect knowledge of the status of the candidates elected, erroneous conclusions might possibly be arrived at; hence, I'll endeavor to fill up.

In the first place, the election throughout the State was a model in the way of order, and the absence of anything savoring of lawlessness. The presence of the military was not deemed necessary except in a few places, and in all other localities the affair passed off as if the population were all of one mind and Puritanic habits. Returns have been a long time coming in, rendering it uncertain in two or three districts as to who were the successful candidates. It is to-day, however, definitely settled who are the Congressional Representatives elect in the several districts. To lump the matter, then, I will state that there are five who may, in the popular acceptation, be classed as Union, while the remaining three may be ranked as Conservative; albeit, the former class embraces shades of opinion from anti-Slavery Radicalism to pro-Slavery Unionism, while the latter class is not, by any means, a unit in sentiment. To place the matter beyond misapprehension, I will individualize. The First District elects Col. N. G. Taylor, who can be relied on as a friend of the Administration. Horace Maynard, who is elected in the Second District, is already well known as an earnest, even Radical, Unionist. Col. Stokes, in the Third District, was elected by Radical, progressive Union votes. The Fourth District returns Edmund Cooper, who is, by flippant newspaper reporters, alternately jumbled in among the Unionists and Conservatives. Let me give you his status. It is manifestly unjust to class Mr. Cooper as other than a sterling, whole-souled loyalist. During the trying and perilous days of Rebellion in Tennessee, before the advent of the Union army, he retained his integrity, and cast his lot with the noble and persecuted band who did not bow the knee to Baal. He was at last arrested by the Rebel authorities and held as hostage for some influential Southern prisoner retained by our Government. He has been uniformly known by friend and foe as a Union man. Like a great many others born in the South, pro-Slaveryism has become a constitutional crotchet in his nature, although he has never exhibited such extraordinary zeal in its defense as that put forth by Parson—now Governor—Brownlow. He is also opposed to the franchise law. Mr. Cooper was decidedly the ablest man in the State Legislature, vigorous and effective in debate, dignified and courteous in his intercourse with others. Intellectually, and in scholarly ability, he is head and shoulders above his confreres of the Congressional delegation. He will be found, in the main, on the side of the Administration. Col. Hawkins is elected in the Seventh District, running ahead of pestilent Etheridge by a respectable majority. His record and present position are all right. Now for the "Conservative chaps."

In the Fifth, the Nashville District, Campbell is elected by over 2,000 majority. He was the most popular candidate the opposition could select, and his record, no matter what is said to the contrary, is that of a Union man—perhaps not over-zealous—throughout the whole of the Rebellion. Before the Union army made its appearance in this part of the State, he was recognized as such; and when, after the capture of Nashville, Gov. Johnson called a meeting at the Capitol, ex-Gov. Campbell was one of the first to respond, and made a stirring and eloquent Union speech, welcoming back the old flag. Subsequently, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the Union Army, resigned after a time, and became thoroughly identified with the McClellan faction, going so far as to make a very discreditable speech at the Chicago Convention. In view, however, of his record at a time when it cost something to be loyal, and that some excellent Union men also favored little Mac, it is hardly fair to class Campbell as standing on the same platform with your old peace-at-any price faction.

Thomas is elected in the Vth District, beating his opponent, Arnell, by a considerable majority. The latter is decidedly one of the most thorough-going Radicals in Tennessee; is the author of the franchise bill, and an accomplished and scholarly gentleman. It is unfortunate he was not sent to Congress. Thomas was a member of the State Legislature, and his presence there, by the way, was a sufficient guarantee that he could not have been identified with the Rebellion. Next to Cooper, he was the most accomplished legislator in the House, always commanding respect by his solid ability, and force of reasoning. While bearing the reputation of being a true Union man, he still opposed the Franchise bill, and on test questions, was nearly always found on the Conservative side. Still, it would be doing him gross injustice to class him, politically, with Mayor Gunther of New-York. Dr. Leftwich is successful in the Eighth District. He was, I understand, considered the most progressive Union man among the crowd of candidates in his District, but, withal, known as a Conservative. So, with the foregoing diagnosis of the soundness and failings in the Tennessee Congressional delegation, I'll close that subject.

COLORED CONVENTION.

A Convention of colored men, from all parts of the State, has just closed its sittings here, after being in session four or five days. The main subject of discussion was the best mode to be adopted in securing to the negro the privilege of the elective franchise. Some forcible and telling speeches were made, and resolutions adopted looking to the agitation of the subject among white and black, until their object was accomplished. While listening to the earnest and eloquent language of some of the speakers, and looking at the large number dressed in army blue, an impartial observer could hardly fail to pity or condemn the prejudice of any man, professing to be loyal, who would extend the ballot to returned Rebels, and deny it to those before him because of the color of their skin. A Bohemian, whose associations and antecedents were strictly "democratic" after hearing one of the colored orators, in a gush of enthusiasm, and after trying hard to recall some white Demosthenes as his compeer, gave it up and conceded that the sable brother before him was far ahead of anything he ever heard. Gen. Fisk made a telling and sensible speech, earnestly encouraging the practice of industry, and steady application after knowledge. These he considered first in order, and political suffrage was sure to follow. The next session of the Legislature will be compelled to take some action in the premises.

NEWSPAPERS.

As a very encouraging indication of how the work of rehabilitation is being prosecuted in Tennessee, I will state that since the 1st of March last, no less than ten newspapers have been started in the State, while four more are in immediate contemplation. This, in connection with the fact that educational institutions are springing up and being revived all over the State, should certainly be considered a very auspicious sign of the progress of events.

QUIET.

I doubt very much if there is to-day a more peaceable State in the Union than Tennessee. Outrages except those incident to the most placid times, are unheard of, while industry of every kind, and the work of social progress and elevation, are in comparatively a flourishing condition. T. A.

FROM LOUISIANA.

From New-Orleans to Shreveport—A Louisiana Swamp—Its Characteristics—Bayous and Plantations—Reminiscences of the Red River Expedition—Trees—Fires—Towns on the River—At Shreveport.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 20, 1865.

Thirteen days from New-Orleans to Shreveport! and that with all the advantages of a "good river" in the Mississippi and an "easy current" in Red River—a stern on our boat as broad and as flat as a ship's mainsail and the wind nearly all the time in our favor. It is now four days since the tedious length of the voyage showed its yearned-for termination through the pine forests of Caddo Parish—the important news of the locality and the prominent phases of the military situation have been committed to writing and sent to you—and yet the unceasing "chuff, chuff" of the engine is still sounding in my ears with almost the distinctness of reality. Indeed, were your correspondent a musician and should undertake to play a piece, no matter whether it should be a quickstep or a dead march he would have to accommodate its time to the measured, see-saw strokes of the engine. "Why must little boys have stomachs!" exclaimed a little fellow who was writhing with the colic. "Why must steamboats have 'scape pipes?' was my impatient mutual ejaculation more than a score of times as our splashing wheel urged us tediously along.

Well, it is all over now, and as I can say nothing in favor of the boat, I will say nothing against her. She is one of a class known as "cutters" whose light draught enables them to enter bayous and bring out freight for larger vessels. She was the only craft advertised for Red River, and your correspondent had no choice but to take her. May she make many and profitable trips; may wind and current ever be in her favor; may she never again see the day when an ill-natured Fate shall doom me to travel another foot on her.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

We put into the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 3d, and, in obedience to the lately issued orders prohibiting boats to run in this stream at night, dropped our anchor about 50 miles above, soon after sunset. And now, while the droning slumber of the boilers is slowly dying into silence and lulling everybody into drowsiness (for sleep is almost impossible so intolerable is the heat and so eager the musketoes), I will speak somewhat of the country through which we have passed. When our troops were formerly up this river important events were so thickly impending that but little was said of anything else.

From here to the Mississippi the country is a flat, thick-grown and gloomy swamp, prolific of but little else than murky fog and those winged denizens of the air that surround you in company with the darkness of the evening and bite. If I mention these pests of humanity more than once it is because, no matter how you may be engaged, they beset your every thought, and generally receive to themselves the larger half. Could the impression be transferred to your columns, I would crush one on my paper, right here, so that doubters might realize the almost inconceivable size to which a musketo, under favorable circumstances, will grow. The entire region is interlaced with a literal net-work of bayous—not well-defined streams, on the banks of which one might sit and rest, but broad sheets of water, whose level, except at very low water, is scarcely perceptibly lower than that of the surrounding country. They are formed and supplied by slow drainage, the ground merging itself gradually from mud into muck and from muck into water. The plantations, which are scattering but very productive, are generally several miles back from the river. In truth, in many places nothing but an amphibious animal could live six consecutive months immediately upon the river. The soil and the excessively rank undergrowth emit a miasmatic dampness that the forest seems to hover over and retain as a possession peculiar to the locality. The time may come when enterprise and capital will render these swamps safely and profitably habitable; but as they are now even climatized people fear them.

ALEXANDRIA.

The 4th found us again under headway and the afternoon of the 5th brought us to the higher, rolling country and to Alexandria, which was the military depot of Gen. Banks's expedition. During those two days we passed along a region which varies in no general feature from that described in the preceding paragraph. There was the same low swamp, the same heavy over-hanging trees on either side, the same bayous making off through the woods and disappearing in the thickness of the forest foliage. Alexandria showed us the first noteworthy sign of civilization—not so much on account of the town, for its houses were nearly all burned upon our evacuation of the place in the Spring of 1864 and are now partially replaced with shanties; but there, a force of 8,000 men was camped and all the peculiarities of soldier life with which I have so long been associated appeared once more. A fleet of a dozen steamers was moored along the landing, soldiers filled the streets, the inevitable contraband matron with her hands under her apron, stood apart from the crowd and watched our approach, while rather off in the background stretched the camp with its headquarters flag, its smell of cooking rations, and its variety of tents embracing every grade and shape from the tall Sibley which was so much in vogue when soldiering was an exhilarating luxury, to the diminutive "pup tent" of later and more useful days. Many of the men were expectantly waiting to be mustered out. Others were looking with equal impatience for orders to march—to Houston they thought.

SHREVEPORT AND BELOW.

But our destination was not here, and night coming on and cutting off communication with the shore there was no further opportunity of making inquiries. By sunrise we were several miles above Alexandria, the course of the river now leading through an elevated rolling country with occasional patches of prairie, scattering pines and sand hills. Thirty miles above Alexandria is the little town of Collis, which is the first town above that place. It was here, if my memory is correct, that the Red River Expedition first met with resistance after leaving Alexandria. It consists of about a dozen one-story houses of ancient pattern and tumble-down proclivities.

Just above Collis we come to the heavy pine forest which extends on up to Shreveport, perhaps beyond; and henceforth we see nothing but pines. Where there is a sameness or monotony in anything one naturally craves and seeks for relieving features.

CONVERSATIONAL TREES.

It is doubtless owing to this fact that the trees in this almost boundless forest seem to possess a distinctive individuality that I never observed so plainly before. You feel almost like speaking to them. Here is one giant of the forest acknowledging our presence as we pass along the shore with stiff formality and saying as plainly as a tree can, that he considers us an insignificant affair, hardly worth noticing. You reply, mentally, "never mind, old fellow, you may, some day, be cut up into a little steamboat yourself." Another one leans far out over the water and waving his huge arms at us, seems to implore us to remove him from his solitude. Still another, a very youth of probably fifty years, is like Narcissus, stooping over the bank and complacently regarding his bright foliage and waving boughs as reflected in the waters below, little dreaming that about the next freshet he will further imitate the youthful God by tumbling in after his own shadow. Another, stunted and gnarled, has thrown herself back and seems to be about to break out into a boisterous laugh at our unseemly craft. So for miles one finds pleasing entertainment in conversing with the trees. But enough of tree talk.

Below Grand Island, the blackened appearance of the ground and the trunks of the trees shows where the great fire that was kindled by the advance guard of the Union troops more than a year since was stopped in its course by the river. What object there could have been in firing the forest is hard to conjecture. Full 50 miles in extent were swept over, and but for the extraordinary vitality of the pine the forest where the fire raged would have been deadened. The smoke at times became so dense that troops and horses had to run through it at full speed to save themselves from suffocation. After burning for three or four days, the fire was finally extinguished by the heavy Spring rains.

ON THE VOYAGE.

Thirty-five miles further up, we pass the old French village, Cloutiersville. About the same distance further is Natchitoches (pronounced Nackatosh), also an old French town, and before the war well supported by a thriving trade with the surrounding country. Plantations in the vicinity are in neighborly distance of each other, and further back the country is well settled. This is the oldest inhabited part of West Louisiana, and occupied, on account of its various sources of wealth, a prominent place in the celebrated colonization scheme of John Law in 1717. About 12 miles above is Grand Ecore, the second military depot of the Red River expedition. This vicinity was the scene of two severe fights—one as the expedition was going up the river, and the other as it was retreating after the battles of Sabine Cross Roads or Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. It was here that the strategic skill of Gen. A. J. Smith was displayed to such great advantage.

It is yet 160 miles to Shreveport—160 miles of the same pine forest, but now beginning to be interspersed with plantations in close proximity. This is really the "Red River country," and, strange as it may appear, after passing westward through a region in which the face of a resident was a thing to be stared at, the wealthiest agricultural portion of the State. In the immediate vicinity of the river, however, the same dark, monotonous, boundless gloom of the pinery generally still prevails. The same sighing of the wind and moaning of the trees continues. Nature was in a sad mood when she conceived the idea of the country above Alexandria. She was mad when she made the swamps below.

TOWARD THE END.

On the evening of the 12th we dropped our anchor for the night 20 miles below Shreveport. It was now, as during the entire voyage, excessively hot on the boat, and we determined to avoid the usual process of sudation by going ashore and sleeping in the woods. It excites strangely pleasant feelings to lie in the double gloom of night and forest in a country of which you know but little, with the stars glancing at you through the leaves, and your thoughts quieted into placidity by the half-whispered song of the wind. With such feelings your correspondent fell asleep—with such he awoke. "This is freedom, unadulterated," I mentally exclaimed, as I went down to the water's edge to perform the customary morning ablution; "what life more free, more untrammeled than this? Who richer than I? Have I not the earth itself for a bed and the sky for a cover when I sleep, and Red River for a wash-basin and the sun for a towel when I awake? Who"—but my self-complacent reverie was broken by the sound of the whistle, and I hurried on board.

SHREVEPORT.

By 10 o'clock we were at Shreveport—a town of 3,000 resident inhabitants, and at present 5,000 or 6,000 soldiers. Of the town itself I may have occasion to write more in future. Of military and other matters of importance I wrote you everything immediately upon my arrival. J. L. H.

FROM MEXICO.

Troops Moving—What Senor Robles Said—Plan of Operations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MATAMOROS, July 27, 1865.

It is now restated that Gen. Douai will soon come to the North at the head of a corps of 6,000 to 10,000 men. From Vera Cruz the battalions have sailed, and the mass of the Austrian Legion is to land at the Boca.

SENOR ROBLES

is now stopping at Oertling's Hotel in this city. From a gentleman who had some conversation with him on board the boat coming up the river, I have a few items of interest.

After the gentleman, Mr. H., had said, by way of a jest, that he would not give $2 for the State of Tamaulipas, and Senor Robles, with a laugh, agreed with him, but observed that until one crossed the Sierra Madre he did not see Mexico, the latter, in reply to a question, said that there might be trouble with the United States, and that if there was, the French Government would throw 50,000 men on the Rio Grande.

In this there might have been a little *blague*, as the French say, but, coming from a minister of the Emperor, it is worth a report.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

is to drive the Liberal forces into the far North and back upon the Rio Grande. In the quadrilateral formed by the four points—Soto la Mar, Matamoros, Camargo and Monterey—the new corps, to be directed by Gen. Douai, is to operate and put an end to the lingering war. If the heavy force now on the left bank of the Rio Grande does not stretch forth its arm to stop this off hand plan T. C.

Union State Convention.

The Union Electors of this State who supported the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in the prosecution of the war against treason, and all who are in favor of sustaining the Administrations of Andrew Johnson and Reuben E. Fenton, are requested to appoint three Delegates from each Assembly District to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, at 12 o'clock m., to nominate candidates to be supported at the coming general election, to fill the following offices, to wit: Secretary of State, Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, two Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

R. F. ANDREWS,	FRANK HISCOCK,
W. R. STEWART,	B. BROCKWAY,
L. W. JEROME,	C. H. HOPKINS,
CHAS. JONES,	G. J. J. BARKER,
H. D. ROBERTSON,	F. D. FISHER,
J. B. DUTCHER,	W. S. LINCOLN,
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J. W. FREEMAN,	J. D. DECKER,
J. A. COOKE,	BENJAMIN FIELD,
W. M. POTTER,	W. L. SESSIONS,
J. M. STEVENSON,	WILLIAM WASSON,
B. USHER,	E. M. SCHERMERHORN,

Union State Committee.

New-York, Aug. 17, 1865.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Scheme to Exterminate the Colored Race.

From The Southern Christian Intelligencer of Aug. 6.

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no National troops comes reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcases of negroes. Seriously speaking it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the Nation will be punished, either by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and dissension, or a pestilence which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of *The National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and a reformed Rebel, in referring to this subject, in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of deaths among the Blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to in our last, which has for its object the re-enslavement of the negroes or *their entire extermination*, (more likely the latter,) which was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops and our readmission to the Union had been secured. Good behavior and discretion having accomplished this, then they, the Knights of the Circle, count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, which is claimed, will be a dead letter. In any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of renewed hostilities removed, and the ascension of the Democratic party to power, is, according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. "Those whom the Gods seek to destroy they first make mad." Therefore we again say, that unless this barbarous work ceases we fear that Gen. Butler will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every county in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, [illegible] Suffrage, which will secure tranquility to the Government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from the malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs we hope to destroy their evil intentions and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come if these confirmed and irreconcilable Secessionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work."

SIX NEGROES KILLED.

From The Raleigh Progress of Aug. 19.

We learn from Col. Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. Lawrence, were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union Army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

Jeff. Davis's Former Home—How it Looks Now—Its Custodians and Occupants.

From The Vicksburg, Miss., Journal, Aug. 3.

A few days since we paid a short visit to "Davis's Bend," the former home of him who now sits in the gloomy cells of his casemated prison, reflecting upon the sad ruin he has wrought.

The "Bend" contains about 7,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. There lived Jefferson Davis and his elder brother Joseph. Their plantations were contiguous, and in former times yielded them large returns from enforced and unpaid labor. "The House that Jeff. built" is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river, unostentatious in appearance, a spacious cottage with wide pleasant verandahs on all sides.

Here, when wearied "with the cares of state," Mr. Davis had been accustomed to find that repose so pleasant to the weary body and mind. The broad spreading oaks still cast a cooling shade, and the many roses and flowers blooming in the garden were still as sweet at morn and eve as though they had not been the place where foulest treason had had its chosen seat.

The Bend was taken possession of nearly or quite two years ago, by the United States authorities, for the use of the freedmen who were flocking by thousands within the lines of the Army.

"Poetic Justice" seems realized in the taking and appropriation of these plantations for this use.

The very place where days and nights had been spent in devising schemes for the overthrow of the Government and the riveting firmer the fetters of the slave was taken possession of by that strong, firm Government, and men there first stood up in the manhood that Freedom alone can give.

"Vaulting ambition had o'erleaped itself."

We found Major Maynard in command of the "Post," with the 64th U. S. C. Infantry on duty. Last Spring the lands were portioned out to individuals and companies, and efforts put forth to stimulate the colored people to commence work "on their own account," thus fitting them for the future that is opening before them.

Under many discouraging circumstances—the high water in the Spring, limited means, sickness, &c.—the result thus far has been very satisfactory. There are in cultivation between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, planted with cotton, corn, potatoes and vegetables. The crops were looking finely. Cotton was beginning to open on a few of the dryest plantations, though picking will not commence to any extent before the first of September. It is estimated that the Bend will produce this season from 2,000 to 3,000 bales of cotton, should nothing happen to injure the crop, and from 12,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn, beside potatoes, &c., &c.

For the aged and infirm a "Home Farm" is carried on under the supervision of Capt. G. B. Norton. This farm, situated on the Jeff Davis place, has about 500 acres in cotton and 100 in corn. It will probably be self-sustaining, and may yield a handsome sum to the Department.

The heavy rains in June threatened to prove quite injurious to the crops, and required an extra amount of labor to clear them from the weeds and noxious vines.

About 1,000 rations are issued to the aged and destitute who labor on the farm.

The success of the plan of colonization, as adopted and practically carried out on the Bend, realizes all that could be expected. The freedmen have had a home, the Army relieved of their presence, they have been encouraged to do and act for themselves and learn the rudiments at least of self-responsible life; and the whole plan, so far as possible, made self-sustaining. It has been a task of no small magnitude, with but little apparent honor, and requiring an endless amount of patient labor.

To Col. Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, the freedmen, and indirectly the white people also, are under many obligations for his faithful services in their behalf.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1865.

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These are barely living prices at the present cost of Paper, &c., with Gold at a premium of 36 to 37 per cent. We will thank our friends who may see fit, to aid in extending our circulation, whether in consequence of this reduction or otherwise.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are $1 50, and on the eighth page $1, a line.

ALL ABOUT THE WAR.

The Union State Committee met here last week, and designated, by a close vote, what seems to me a deplorably late day for our ensuing State Convention. The Democratic State Committee met next day at Albany, and designated a day two weeks earlier for *their* State Convention. In commenting next morning on those facts, I added my inference that one master mind had controlled the action of both Committees, and that this mind was the same that engineered the election of Gov. Seymour in 1862.

Mr. Thurlow Weed takes this to himself, and in a long and bitter letter to *The Times* (herewith printed), denies not only that he fixed the time for holding our State Convention, but that he defeated, or even opposed, Gen. Wadsworth's election as Governor in 1862! And he proceeds to rake up and hurl at me much of the spent ammunition of five years' angry political and personal warfare.

Now, no person can be more conscious than I am that the two individuals, T. W. and H. G., their loves and hates, attractions and antipathies, are of no public consequence. Were only these in dispute, I should certainly refrain, as I have usually refrained, from noticing Mr. Weed's elaborate attacks. But there are questions of principle and points of history involved in Mr. Weed's diatribe which seem to me of wider interest; and, now that the War is over and its pressure on public attention and newspaper columns withdrawn, there is space for their discussion and time for their consideration. Let me, therefore, once for all, review the chief accusations brought against me by Mr. Weed; and, that I may do so more lucidly, I will respect the order of time, rather than that chosen by my assailant.

I. Mr. Lincoln had just been chosen President, Nov., 1860, when the long threatened movement for Disunion was begun in South Carolina, awaking responsive echoes in other Slave States. The Government was yet, and for four months must remain, in the trembling hands of James Buchanan, with Cobb, Floyd, Jacob Thompson & Co. as his Cabinet advisers. It was clear that nothing would be done by or could be done through these men in the way of resistance to the Secession conspiracy, wherein nearly all the Governors, State officers, legislators, and other influential Democrats, of the Slave States were already involved. From the political South, but two voices were heard: one saying, "We will not wait: we want no compromise, no concession: we will have nothing but Disunion;" the other responding, "We will give the North one more chance to back square out of its resistance to Slavery Extension, and, if she does not, we too are for Disunion." And the Democratic presses and politicians of the Free States all raised their voices in concerted, clamorous demand that we [Republicans] *should* back down, and expressly consign forever to Slavery all Federal territory, present and future, southward of lat. 36° 30'.

The alternatives presented to us were these: 1. Peaceful Disunion; 2. Civil War; 3. A fresh debauchery of the North through its extorted assent to the Extension of Slavery. Of these alternatives, all experience proved the last the most likely to be adopted. And this, in my deliberate judgment, was decidedly the worst. For the North stood conspicuously, emphatically pledged *not* to do this very thing. Mr. Lincoln, our President elect, though a cautious, conservative man, had ever stood publicly opposed to Slavery Extension. He had, in 1854, united in dissolving the Whig party and forming on its ruins the Republican, expressly on this issue. He had, in 1858, canvassed Illinois as a candidate for U. S. Senator against Douglas, on this and no other. Mr. Hamlin, our Vice-President elect, had, in 1856, publicly renounced the Democratic and joined the Republican party, on the very same platform. And our National Convention of 1860, held at Chicago, had, before nominating any ticket, unanimously and emphatically adopted a platform, whereof the most important and thoroughly considered plank was this:

> *Resolved*, That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

And, now that we had triumphed on this cardinal principle, Mr. Thurlow Weed, a professed Republican, swelled by *his* voice the vehement, vociferous demand of all the Fusionists of the North and the "Conservatives" of the South, that we should belie our professions, betray our vital principle, by consenting to and coöperating in the extension of Slavery.

Faithless and shameful as such betrayal would have been, there was great danger that it would prevail. Business stood still. Industry was paralyzed. The Free States, suddenly confronted by the gory specter of Civil War, recoiled and shuddered. Every one intent on money-making, especially if bound by ties of business or interest to the South, clamored for a settlement on some—on any terms. Had a popular vote then been taken on the Crittenden Compromise so called, I have no doubt that it would have prevailed, through the abstention of hundreds of thousands who had voted for Lincoln.

For more than forty years, we had seen the North driven from pillar to post by threats of Disunion. Whenever she proposed to act on her moral convictions adversely to the incessant exactions of Slavery, she was told, "Back out, or the South will secede!" I had all my life been listening, at intervals, to these threats, and I was thoroughly sick of them. They all assumed that the Union was *a favor conferred on the North by the South*—a favor which we were to reciprocate by saying and doing whatever the Slave Power should at any time see fit to require of us. Successive exactions on one side, concessions on the other, had established a quite general impression that the Union was a one-sided affair, to be counterbalanced by Northern submission on collateral questions to Southern dictation—that we of the North owed our prosperity to the patronage of the South, and should be willing to see through our benefactors' spectacles whenever our own pecuniary interests did not forbid.

For my own part, I had had "something too much of this." I had always lived by my own labor, never by Southern partiality. I believed the Union quite as beneficial, quite as necessary, to the South as to the North. I wanted no boom across the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio; but, if New-Orleans should insist on having one there, I believed New-York could stand it. I did not seek the bringing down of the Canada line (so far as Slavery was concerned) to the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri; but, if the Slave Power chose to have it there, I would shed no lake of blood to push it back to the great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. And so, in preference to the perfidy and abasement demanded by the Democrats, and urged by Mr. Weed, I proposed ~~that the South should be invited to make her own deliberate, unbiased, peaceful choice whether to remain in or go out of the Union.~~

There may be those who believe that the great Mississippi Valley *can* be permanently divided: I do not. There are probably those who believe that the South, fairly canvassed, and relieved from the irritating threat of Northern coercion, would have voted to dissolve the Union: I do not. I firmly believe that, if the North had been great enough, wise enough, to say to the South, just after Mr. Lincoln's election: "You must decide this question for yourselves. We will not buy you, nor bribe you, nor hire you, whether with money or with servility, to stay with us; we deny the pretended constitutional, legal right of Secession; but we affirm the right of Revolution—the right of each people to be governed as they see fit. Choose, then, once and forever, whether to remain with us or leave us, and as you choose it shall be,"—we should have insured the defeat and downfall of the conspirators for Disunion. We certainly beat them as it was in the aggregate popular vote of the Slave States for and against Secession in that memorable Winter of 1860–1, after Lincoln's election; but thousands voted with the Disunionists to indicate their defiance of Northern coercion, and tens of thousands more hoping and expecting to force or terrify us into a new compromise. Had we promptly and frankly quieted these, by offering to leave the whole matter of Disunion to a fair, unconstrained, popular vote of the Southern States, after mutual explanations and ample discussion, I think we should have saved the Union without bloodshed, and demolished the vocation of those who were incessantly and insultingly threatening that, if the North did this or did n't do that, the South would punish her by dissolving the Union and leave her to her natural insignificance.

Doubtless, wiser men than I saw all this in quite another light; I am here to listen and learn; but I must look through my own eyes; and, after much consideration, I am yet firm in the faith that the course I advised was the true one. But the Democrats and Mr. Weed were so intent on pushing us into a new Compromise—that is, a new recreancy—that it had no chance of a trial.

II. Secession proceeded; Compromise failed; War was waged upon us; Sumter was reduced; Washington was threatened; Baltimore streets were reddened with Northern blood foully, treacherously shed; we were suddenly whelmed in the abyss of Civil War. There was no way out but to fight out; and I, loathing war intensely, was among those who desired and demanded the most rapid concentration of National forces in order to strike hard blows quickly at the heart of the Rebellion. I believed then, as I believe now, that we might and should have had an army of One Hundred Thousand in Richmond by the 4th of July, 1861, and that thus the War would soon have been ended. And it seemed to me the dictate of Humanity as well as Policy that we should have.

But, instead of concentration, we had dispersion; instead of vigor, imbecility; instead of patriotic ardor, treason working in our military councils and directing the movements of some of our armies—all culminating in that most needless, shameful discomfiture—Bull Run. I know those living quietly at home who died of this—not so much for what it was as for what it argued and foreboded; I survived it, that was all. Mr. Weed has ever since treated it as *his* triumph. Here is what he says of it now:

> "Early in the war, Mr. Greeley, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, 'On to Richmond,' as authoritatively as Richard the III. exclaimed, 'To horse,' or as Wellington said, 'Up, guards, and at 'em.' And, such was the power of a popular, widely-circulating journal, the Government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous 'Bull Run' battle. When it was over, most disgracefully, Greeley saw the mischief he had done, and, appalled and haunted by specters of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed, in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and in THE TRIBUNE, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing."

Weed here asserts that I issued the order, "On to Richmond," and that, after Bull Run I "confessed, in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and in THE TRIBUNE, that" I "had done a great wrong." If Mr. Weed is allowed the use of any of my private letters, I insist that he shall print them, *verbatim*, and not pretend to give what he chooses to say is their purport. In default of this, I can only say that no letter I ever wrote will justify his assertion; and, as to what I "confessed" in THE TRIBUNE, here it is, quoted in full from the article entitled "Just Once," July 25th, 1861:

> "I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union grand army into Virginia, though the precise phrase, 'Forward to Richmond,' is not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that that army, one hundred thousand strong, might have been in the Rebel capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with THE TRIBUNE, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the launching of barely thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand Union volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against ninety thousand Rebels enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it. Individuals must die that the nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal."

If I ever alluded afterward to the subject, it was with distinct reference to this statement, as the sum and substance of what I thought and felt with regard to Bull Run and the responsibility therefor.

Is Thurlow Weed a man of truth?

III. His assertion that I proposed to stop fighting "after sixty or ninety days," is just like the foregoing. What I *did* propose, at no particularly "dark hour," was, that we should strengthen our forces in every quarter, call out our uniformed Militia to garrison Washington, Baltimore, &c., and make one general, determined advance and effort; and, if the Rebels should really prove too strong for us, so that we could make no headway against them, we should frankly "acknowledge the corn." To the stand-still, dawdling, shilly-shally strategy of too many of our early commanders, I was inflexibly opposed. I did not see how these would ever put down the Rebellion; and I did not like the fruitless rolling up of mountains of Public Debt, to tax the bread of our children and grand-children. I believed that we might as easily beat the Rebels first as last, and I ~~wished to have our soldiers led on to try.~~ I now see that God's way was better than any that I contemplated, in view of the great end of ridding our country forever of Slavery. And yet, in view of the constant and very fearful peril of a collapse of our Finances, or of such a Copperhead accession to power as the Elections of 1862 showed to be imminent, I am not sure that, if it were all to be begun tomorrow, I could be more patient than I actually was.

IV. Mr. Weed strongly intimates that he and I were quite at variance with respect to "Peace." Very likely. Let us see:

My idea was and is that a Government so causelessly, so wickedly, yet so formidably assailed as ours was, should at all times evince a spirit of conciliation—an earnest desire to stanch the flow of fraternal blood. It is not enough that it should wish for Peace—it should let the world see, especially those who have been deluded and lied into frenzied, parricidal attacks upon it, that it is fighting only under compulsion and in righteous self-defense. Hence, if I had had my way, I would have welcomed every overture looking to pacification, and, if compelled to decline the proposed terms, would have shown the world *why* I must do so. I would have made the whole country, but especially the sauer Rebels, *feel* that these terrible slaughters, conscriptions, taxations, debts, were *all forced* upon us—that I had no choice in the premises but to fight on so long as the Rebellion was persisted in. I think this course, studiously and wisely persisted in, would have been worth an army to the National cause, and would have saved a full year of the War.

Mr. Weed quotes as from Geo. N. Sanders what I never said to him, and says that C. C. Clay (whom I never saw, and never addressed save in the letters long since published) sent hither a call for a public meeting to sustain me. I know nothing of this, and it is of no consequence, any more than his deliberate falsehoods with regard to Rebel raids and burnings, from the Confederates in Canada, while I was negotiating with them. All I had to say to those persons began and ended within three days, in the middle of July, 1864. And I never had any speech or correspondence respecting Peace with any other Rebels whatever.

Mr. Weed is shocked at my privately suggesting to the President in July, '64, that we should agree to "offer $400,000,000 to Slavery for Peace." I proposed an offer of that sum *to be rid of* Slavery and Rebellion evermore—which is not exactly the same thing. I proposed to pay this amount in bonds to *all* the Slave States, loyal and Rebel alike, as compensation to their loyal citizens for their slaves, on condition that the Rebellion should be given up, Slavery forever abolished, and the Union declared perpetual, thus precluding all future Secession or Civil War. This may have been a bad suggestion; but Mr. Lincoln surely did not so consider it, or he would not have sent me to Niagara as he did. Had it been proposed and accepted, the South would have been firmly pledged not only to the Union, to Emancipation, but to the payment of the National Debt, which Debt would have been far less than it now is, while we should have saved many thousands of precious lives, and have set the whole regenerated South fairly on its feet. The $400,000,000 would have largely come back to us for the purchase of Food, Clothing, Implements, Animals, &c., by means of which the South would have grown immense crops of Cotton, Sugar, Rice, &c., to be sold at high prices. Let those who will rail at my suggestion: it was made in confidence, with no idea that it would ever become public; but I do not regret nor apologize for it.

—Some matters of a more local and personal nature must be left over. They shall be as frankly dealt in the next issue. H. G.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

There is one point that does not seem to receive sufficient emphasis from the press, and that is the wonderful firmness of Government securities during the recent panic. It stands to reason that, during times of momentary excitement, with distrust and anxiety in the money market, those securities most generally held would be most generally depreciated. The first effect of a panic is to send every timid holder to the Stock Board. The moment a shade of mistrust passes over any security, it becomes the interest of the holder to get it out of his possession as soon as possible, and there can be no better test of the value of an investment than its behavior in times of danger. When the frauds of young Ketchum were first mentioned, and people did not know the extent of his depredations, there was a general rush to the brokers by all who held securities. The sales largely increased. The day before the announcement of the defalcation, 4,134 shares of leading stocks were sold. The day after the announcement, 33,315 shares of the same stocks were sold. The panic was not confined to any particular security. It ran along the whole list. Erie suffered most, the decline being 9⅞. The others had their share. The New-York Central fell 4½; Hudson River, 8⅛; Reading, 7⅞, and so on down to 4—the fall of the Michigan Central, and the lightest fall of the day. There was no particular reason why these railroad shares should depreciate. The defalcations of Ketchum and others did not affect them. Not a dollar was lost to their earnings; not a penny taken from their capital stock. But the law of panics, or, as might be said, the law of anarchy, spares nothing. When men lose their wits and find themselves possessed with the sudden sense of danger, they are only controlled by the instinct of safety, and in cases like this the instinct is to rush to the Stock Board and sell all they have for as much as can be got.

How has it been with National securities? In a time of panic, we should imagine that a loan so generally held would be the first to suffer, and particularly loans that have been so dreadfully abused and denounced as those issued by the Government. When frightened money-dealers were rushing hither and thither with Erie and Hudson and New-York Central, and willingly submitting to heavy losses, the holders of Government securities stood firm. The storm passed over them unheeded, and in the darkest moments of these anxious days, the ~~Five-Twenty and Seven-Thirty and Ten-Forty~~ hold their own. Here are the figures of the New-York market:

	Monday.	Wednesday.
U. S. 6s 1881....	$60,000@106½	$31,500@106½
U. S. 5-20s......	61,000@104½	99,000@105½
U. S. 7 30s......	65,000@ 98½	68,000@ 98½
U. S. 10-40s.....	45,000@ 97½	1,500@ 96½
U. S. 6s 1 year..	50,000@ 97½	80,000@ 97½
Total..........	$281,000	$280,000

So that we find that in the aggregate the sales were less on Wednesday—the day of the panic—than on Monday, the day before it—and in every security, with one exception, there was an advance. The advance was slight, but noticeable as shewing confidence.

This suggests a natural comment. We see that, after all, the great security is the security of the people. Nothing but a National calamity can affect it. Railroad stocks may become worthless; Petroleum companies explode; banks may be robbed; but all these causes affect individual credit, and only strengthen that of the Government. Great is Wall-st., but greater even than that mighty Rialto is the National Exchange. At last, we have found something above the reach of fraud and panic. The lesson should be learned. This great argument in favor of the National credit should be taken up by the press and proclaimed aloud. Here, at last, is something free from the eddy, the whirlpool, the current—the uncertain, shifting changes of money and credit. Trust-guardians, retired capitalists, widows and orphans, the careful business man with his last year's profit, the prudent farmer with his Summer crop, should mark this, and remember that the only investment above the reach of money-changers and stock-gamblers is the National Loan.

A Washington dispatch to *The Herald* of the 17th says:

> "Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, arrived from Richmond to-day, and stops at the Metropolitan. He has a permit from Gen. Terry to be absent from Richmond 10 days. It is due to Mr. Ould to say that the statement in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, that he opposed the exchange of Richardson and Browne, is untrue."

We don't believe that Robert Ould has given authority for any such statement, for he knows well enough that there is ample evidence to prove that he refused to give to Messrs. Richardson and Browne the release they were entitled to under their parole, and repeatedly refused to exchange them for other prisoners simply and solely because they were TRIBUNE Correspondents. Had there been a tenth part as much anxiety to secure the liberty of those gentlemen, as there now seems to be to prove that nobody was responsible for their retention, they would not have been compelled to suffer the horrors of imprisonment at Richmond and Salisbury for nearly two years. The truth is the Rebel authorities refused to let them go, and our own War Department was perfectly indifferent upon the subject. We say what we know, as correspondence with every Commissioner of Prisoners on our side and every Union General in command at Fortress Monroe will bear us witness. Had the Rebel Commissioner been disposed, or had the War Department at Washington shown the slightest interest in the matter, those appeals, made again and again for eighteen months, on behalf of our Correspondents, would not have been in vain.

THE CABLE.

On the 11th of August, the date of our latest advices from Europe, they were yet in England without an official account of the disaster which befell the Atlantic Cable on the 2d of August. But so great is the experience which has already been acquired with regard to submarine telegraphs that the English electricians fixed with wonderful accuracy the place and nature of the new defect in insulation, and rightly surmised the cause and the nature of the parting of the cable.

A letter from Mr. Glaisher of the Royal Observatory states that the earth currents which were recently observed on short submarine lines were so strong and active as to occasion a fear that through the great length of the Atlantic Cable, even if perfect, the far-arranged feeble currents to be sent would not at all be intelligible. If subsequent observations should confirm this view, the practicability of an Atlantic Cable will of course become highly doubtful.

Disheartening as the news for the present is, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in a meeting held on August 9, resolved to go on at once with the work begun, to issue additional capital for completing the first cable and at once laying a second one.

SMALL BEER.

Never does a great calamity occur but some small politician will be seen rooting among its ruins for stuff that can be twisted into party capital. Thus when Ketchum, Son & Co. exploded, one or two of our journals paraded the assertion that theirs was an eminently "loyal" house, and had had large dealings with the Treasury. Whereupon, another has a letter from Chicago which asserts that

> "The young man Ketchum, whose swindling transactions have so excited the financial world, during the session of the National Democratic Convention in this city, last August, was present as a leading friend of McClellan. He kept open house at one of our leading hotels, scattered his money like a prince, and made a big splurge generally."

—All which may or may not be so, for aught we know or care. We have never heard of an inveterate and daring stock-gambler whose politics were not held in docile subordination to his bets.

One thing is made manifest by the Ketchum explosion—the necessity of a complete divorce between gambling of all sorts and the keeping of other folks' money. If the house of Ketchum & Co., or any of its members, saw fit to fight the Wall-street or any other tiger, it should have withdrawn entirely from the business of legitimate banking. No one who is bulling Gold, or bearing Central, or trying to corner some other gambler or clique in Erie, has any business to be holding out his hat for deposits from Banks or individuals. He is engaged in a course of extra-hazardous ventures, which may all turn out lucky; but in which, lucky or unlucky, he has no business to risk the means of simple depositors.

Henceforth, let us know precisely who are and who are not gambling, whether in stocks or otherwise, and let no one who chooses to game solicit or receive deposits. Powder-houses and magazines are well enough in their place, but not suitable for hotels or lecture-rooms. And we trust all who deposit will henceforth take care that their means are nowise mixed up with the doings of stock-jobbers, no matter on what scale. The impropriety, the hazard, of banking with men who bet on the future price of stocks—no matter how much or little—has been abundantly demonstrated. Let it henceforth be heeded.

We who wish to hear and to believe that the South is behaving well and doing well are not always agreed as to the proper evidences of such improvement. *The Crockett Quidnunc* (Texas) appears to have a standard of its own, as it says:

> "The negroes in our county are very quiet and orderly. We do not see any idling about, and all have passes from their employers when away from home. Most have agreed to work for their former owners the balance of the year for their victuals, clothing, doctor's bill, etc. They seem to feel the fact that their old masters, who have so long taken care of and protected them, have been impoverished by the war, so far as money is concerned, and that they do not demand. We learn that a few, who are able to do so, are paying their hands from two to five dollars per month."

—So it would seem that the acme of felicity in Texas consists in having the freed negroes working steadily for nothing (when Cotton is worth forty cents per pound) and never absent from their masters'—we mean employers'—plantation without a pass. This is Eden restored; but if the Blacks could only stand in addition a couple of good whalings with a cowhide per week, it would be heaven upon earth.

A dispatch in Tuesday's *Times* is calculated to do great injustice to Gen. Butler. It is said that that officer had not offered his resignation in a way that could be accepted. The truth is, that the General not only offered his resignation but called on the President and begged him to accept it, as he desired to close up his affairs with the Government, go to New-York and resume the practice of the law. The President declined, saying that his present reconstruction policy was an experiment; he did not know how it would succeed; and, if it failed, he would want the General to go into the South and take hold. For this reason, the resignation was not accepted.

The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, now in session at Jackson, has passed an Amendment to the State Constitution, by a vote of 86 to 11, recognizing the abolition of Slavery. Mississippi, therefore, takes the lead among the Seceded States in the first necessary step to reconstruction. We will assume that, in directing the next Legislature to provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the Freedmen, she means to carry out the spirit of the Act of Emancipation, and will guard this class of the population from any oppressive and turbulent conduct on the part of their recent masters.

The Albany Argus of the 22d feels very hopeful about Kentucky, and elects Garrard, Copperhead, as State Treasurer by about 12,000 majority. By-and-by *The Argus* may find out that its friends in Kentucky have not achieved quite so much, for the *official* vote in 98 counties gives Garrard (anti-Amendment) 40,222, and Neale (Amendment) 38,866, which is a majority, not of 12,000, but only of 1,356 for Garrard. Four of the remaining counties have been heard from unofficially, and give Neale 1,384 majority, which puts him 29 votes ahead of Garrard. The eight remaining counties are expected to increase Neale's majority.

Death of Professor Aytoun.

William Edmonstoune Aytoun, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and a very eminent Scottish author, died on the 4th of August at his shooting lodge, Blackhills, near Elgin, Morayshire. His health had been for some years precarious, yet his death will be learned generally with surprise as well as regret. He was born at Edinburgh in 1813, was educated at the University of which he afterward became Professor, and in 1831 gained a prize for the first poem, "Judith." He was called to the Scottish bar in 1840; and in 1845 was appointed by the Crown to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University. In 1852 he was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland by the Derby Government, as a mark of their consideration for his zealous support to the Conservative cause.

It was his literary career which gave him celebrity. He was a contributor for 30 years to *Blackwood* and other magazines, under the *nom de plume*, partly, of Augustus Dunshunner. He married the daughter of Professor Wilson, and was wrongly supposed his successor in *Blackwood*. His ballads, published in connection with Theodore Martin's as the "Bon Gaultier" ballads, gave him a wide fame, aside from his magazine reputation. He published "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," first printed in a collected form in 1858, and now in their 17th edition; "Firmilian: A Spasmodic Tragedy," 1854, an amusing and effective burlesque of the sensational drama; "Bothwell: A Poem," giving an episode in the history of Mary, Queen of Scots, published in 1856; an edition of "The Ballads of Scotland," 1857; lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature," delivered in London in 1858; translations of "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," a joint labor with Mr. Theodore Martin; "Norman Sinclair," a novel, first published from *Blackwood's* pages in 1861. He was also the author of some amusing papers, of which the dry and sly humor, perhaps, was best appreciated by his own countrymen, entitled "The Glenmutchkin Railway," a burlesque of the railway mania; "How I stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs," a farcical sketch of electioneering; &c. Professor Aytoun was a D. C. L. of Oxford, and held other academical honors.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Mr. Editor*: I wish to call the attention of the scientists of the world to an important discovery of mine, which I have in many ways verified hundreds of times within the last five years, viz.: That man, after death, exists as a spirit in different spheres, and can, and does, communicate with mortals (as taught by the distinguished and lamented Prof. Hare of Philadelphia in his work, "Spiritualism Scientifically Demonstrated,") I have long known. But why so much *confusion, folly and licentiousness* in Spiritualism? *Simply, because no spirit ever has, or ever can, control a spirit or mortal of more than one sphere below himself.* As all mortals are in the first sphere, all we get from spirits of higher spheres must come to us through the gross, selfish, undeveloped spirits of the lower spheres. Spirit manifestations are valuable as a *demonstration* of immortality, and, to the disciplined intellect, and careful methodical habits of the scientist, open a wide field for scientific investigation and useful discovery. WM. B. POTTER, M. D.

Vineland, New-Jersey, Aug. 21, 1865.

[We don't perceive the importance of the above, but we let Mr. Potter say his say.—*Ed.*]

VETERINARY COLLEGE.—An advertisement in another column announces the opening of the N. Y. Veterinary College in this city, and the commencement of its regular course of lectures for the season. An institution of the sort is one much needed in this country, as all breeders of stock well know.

Trial of Capt. Wirz.

Capt. Henry Wirz was arraigned on the 21st inst. before the Military Commission, charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously combining, confederating and conspiring, together with Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, L. B. Northrup, Rebel Commissary of Subsistence, and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers in Rebel and Southern prisons, and also with murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war. The specifications allege the most cruel practices, such as starvation purposely, the vaccination of soldiers with impure matter, the furnishing of rotten food, the employment of bloodhounds, &c. The specifications also charge him with murdering over 10,000 unknown Union soldiers by starvation and ill-usage; 1,000 dying from the inhalation of impure air exhaled from decaying corpses purposely left in their midst; 30 being murdered on trivial or fictitious pretenses by fastening large balls of iron to their persons and exposing them to the burning sun without food or drink; 300 being murdered for trespassing on an illegible "dead line;" 50 being torn in pieces by bloodhounds; 100 losing their arms by poisonous vaccination, and 200 dying from the same cause. On the conclusion of the reading there was a discussion between the Judge-Advocate and the counsel for the prisoner, the latter filing several pleas, including a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court, and claims that the accused should not be longer held, as he is a paroled prisoner under the terms of Joe Johnston's surrender to General Sherman. The Court then adjourned.

On the 22d, very unexpectedly to nearly everybody, a temporary stay of proceedings in the trial was ordered. Capt. Wirz, keeper of the Andersonville Rebel prison pen, was ordered in the Military Court in Washington. On the opening of the Court the prisoner's counsel proceeded to argue in favor of the motion to quash the charges and specifications, on the ground that they are too general and uncertain, and that the offenses charged are not cognizable by military, but by civil law. This motion was overruled, when Wirz was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. After some further remarks by the members of Court and the counsel, it was ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the Old Capitol and that the Court adjourn, which was immediately carried into effect. In answer to the protest of the accused's counsel to these proceedings, and a request to know to what time the adjournment took place, the Judge-Advocate stated that due notice would be given, and requested the witnesses to inform the Court of their residences, and instructed them not to leave the city until properly discharged. The reason for this adjournment has not been made public; but a rumor has gained currency that there are to be some changes made in the charges and specifications against Wirz.

The trial of Wirz was continued in Washington, on the 23d, by an order from the War Department dissolving the old Commission, but appointing a new one composed of the same officers. The charges and specifications, slightly altered, were read, when the Court adjourned until on the 24th.

Wirz is now charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring, together with John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson and others un-

known, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, when held and being prisoners of war within the limits of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military power thereof; to the end that the arms of the United States might be endeared and inspirited. In violation of the laws and customs of war.

The above differs from the former charge in this, namely: that the names of Robert E. Lee, James Z. Sudden and Lucius B. Northrop are now omitted.

Judge Hughes, counsel for the prisoner, after lodging a plea against the charge as in the indictment, and the commendatory of the Court without the recommendation of the jury, pushed his law books aside to one side and left the prisoner to his fate.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention on Tuesday—The Ordinance of Secession Repealed Null and Void—The Bargaine Petition for the Provisional Gov'r, Hoge and Gov. Clark.

JACKSON, MISS., Tuesday, August 22, 1865.

The Convention passed the ordinance declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, and adopting the ordinances of the Convention of 1861 adopted the Bargaine petition, which the Legislature will act upon.

An address setting forth the injustice in their indictment, and the necessity of a renewal was presented, in response to which, the Convention adopted a resolution, addressed to Solomon Davis and Geo. Clark, which was unanimously adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 23, 1865.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-TREASURY CLERK.

A recently dismissed Treasury clerk, recently a sailor of the Lake Erie, committed suicide the fifth story of the National Hotel last night, which resulted in his death. Instant death. The deceased was highly respected for many amiable qualities, yet of late he had indulged in drink. The deceased will be buried from his place in the Treasury.

THE GRAND STATE REBELLION.

The president of an establishment of the rebellion in the Gulf States are now trying to replace their burned cotton, and to purchase cotton for sale in the United States military railroads during the War. The Government, they have no power, and we are in a commercial market, and are therefore trying to buy cotton.

A TURNING SHEEL.

The following incident is given as a specimen of the spirit in which pardons are received and appreciated by those who "signed loyalty oaths and the war" have duly implemented the President by his clemency. A citizen of Memphis, Tenn., being convicted in extenuating pardon, stopped into a pulled-office, and said: "I want to see the man who signed the pardon for my." The Boss, inquired if Rebel could say he was sorry for the war, and he replied "I want to see the officer who signed the pardon

GEN. GRANT AT HOME.

Galena—Its History and Topography—Capt. Grant Comes to the Town—How He Worked for His Father—Small Wages—Few Acquaintances—An Incident—He Overdraws His Salary—The Fall of Sumter—Capt. Grant Offers His Services—He Becomes Colonel—Serves Under Fremont—His Early Military Record—His Return Home—Handsome Gift—The Party at Rockford—The Welcome.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 18, 1865.

I have a wonderful and true story to tell. Galena has about 8,000 inhabitants. It is 16 miles from Dunleith, on the Mississippi, the terminus of the main line of the Illinois Central, and is on this road. In a very early day lead first was discovered here by the Indians, who wanted it for bullets. They had a rude way of smelting it. As the country settled, miners came in, and the town began to grow. Lead is found in every direction for many miles. The river, which is navigable, is bordered with many hills; here the lead is found; everywhere one sees dirt thrown up, either recently or long ago. In other letters I will speak at large of these mines.

The town is on both sides of the river. Main-st. is about a mile long, well built, but it is so crooked one can see ahead but a short distance. Back of this street and 200 feet above it, are very many handsome residences, and across the river are other streets, broken by hills and gulleys. Sometimes there is a pretty street, shaded with trees, only a few rods long. On such a one is the residence of the Hon. E. B. Washburn. Some of these residences are beautifully located on hills and on the edge of craggy precipices, where one has fine views. Galena is a port of entry. There is a fine Custom-House, which cost $50,000. It is a most beautiful building, and is well kept.

About fifteen years ago Gen. Grant's father established a leather house here, under the firm of Collins & Co. The leather was tanned at Covington, Kentucky, and sent hither. The firm did well, and it is understood made a fortune. The firm was dissolved, and a son came on to conduct the business, but in about two years he died of consumption. He was well liked, and was an excellent business man.

Meanwhile, Ulysses Grant, having graduated at West Point, went into the Mexican war, where he distinguished himself in every battle except one, when he was not present, that was fought; thence he went to Oregon, and acted as Captain in the Quartermaster's Department. Eleven years since he resigned his commission, and went to St. Louis, where he had some interest in a piece of land, and I was told he engaged in hauling wood to market, himself driving his own oxen.

On the death of his brother, his father engaged him to come hither, and take charge of the store. Now I come to mention things never before related. I have to tell a hard story. Statements previously made about Gen. Grant will be blown away. Many a young man on reading what follows will be encouraged. I gather my account from the most trustworthy sources.

Capt. Grant, as he was called, found the affairs of the concern in great disorder, but he went to work, and, in three weeks, had everything straight. There was one clerk beside himself, and generally more or less hired men. As this was the only establishment of the kind in the place, the trade of which is large, there was much business to do. Capt. Grant was not remarkable as a salesman, but he was good to oversee and to manage. Generally, he bought the hides as they were brought to the store in country wagons. He took them in himself. That he might not dirty his clothes, he had a short leather apron, which he always wore. Those not acquainted mistook him for the porter. In this way, here in the city of Galena, he toiled on for two long years. He was employed at $40 a month. The intention on the part of his father was, after a while, to establish him in the business, but he was expected to live on $480 a year. To do this, and to live in society, is impossible. Everything must be cheap and plain. Sometimes his wife had a hired girl, but usually she did her own work.

During these two years Capt. Grant made very few acquaintances. There were plenty of business men on the street who did not know him, and who never heard his name spoken. I presume it would be easy to number his associates on one's fingers. I have heard business men say that they never [illegible] On his arrival here to-day, the vast majority of the citizens of Galena are able to recognize him only by his portraits, and yet this is the only home he has.

A few knew him intimately. Among these was H. H. Houghton, editor of *The Galena Gazette* for over 30 years. Mr. Houghton learned most of the Captain from his father, and he came to admire and respect him; in fact, he had studied him. Hon E. B. Washburn partly knew him, and became one of the best friends he had on earth.

Those two years were years of trial and discouragement. In fact, the captain came hither from St. Louis in a great degree disheartened, still he would not give up. He is described as a broken-down man. This anecdote is related: During the great depreciation in currency, Capt. Grant bought pork of the farmers to send on East to get New-York exchange. One day some farmers sold him their pork; they inquired where they could get gold; they must have it to pay taxes. The clerk in the house would sell it for a certain figure; Capt. Grant said he believed this was too much; he did not know exactly what it ought to be, but he advised them to go to the bank and inquire. The result was that the farmers saved $12. That was the style of the man.

At this same time, Capt. Grant was drawing beyond his expenses, though this was not ascertained till the end of the year. He could not live on $40 a month. He seldom went abroad. A few near neighbors were all he visited; here he would sit and smoke his pipe. His conversation was varied, but he liked to talk on the Mexican War. Mostly he was a-mum of silence. Mr. Washburn tells me that he seemed to him to be thinking on some abstract subject, and that he took him to be a thoughtful, reflective and large-minded man. Such being his condition, one is reminded of the case of Frederick the Great during the years he was banished by his father. But in whatever makes a man, Grant, the American Hero, far excels. I will say here, that he always was temperate, and every way correct in his behavior.

A month or so before the Fort Sumter outrage, and afterward, Capt. Grant was uneasy. He walked through the streets, and to and fro in the store, saying nothing, and apparently was in a troubled state of mind. About these days the Douglas Guard organized in the city to counteract the Lincoln Wide-Awakes, and Capt. Grant, as a military man, was appointed orderly sergeant. His reply was that a captain in the United States Infantry was not the one to take such a position. He did not go near them. He meddled so little with politics that it is to this day unknown whether he voted for Lincoln or Douglas.

At last war came; a war meeting was held, and Capt Grant was appointed Chairman. Then he went to Mr. Washburn and said he had been educated at West Point at the expense of the Government; he had resigned, expecting never to serve again, but now he offered his services for what they were worth. A company was raised in the town, and under his direction it was equipped and sent to Cairo.

Galena is in the north-west part of the State. Sometimes the wants of this corner are disregarded. At Springfield there is always a ring of politicians who are anxious to provide for their set. It is difficult to do anything with them. Mr. Washburne urged Capt. Grant to go down and offer his services. He would help him all he could. The Captain went down, and after some delay he was set to work drawing up and copying papers. After a while he told them they could get somebody to do such work as well as he for a dollar a day. It was not in his line to be kept in a corner at a desk, seeing nobody and doing so little. He was met coldly, nobody knew him, nobody cared for him. Other persons then took an interest in him, among them Mr. Houghton and Mr. McClellan, President of the bank here. The latter in particular pressed the Captain's claims.

Then he was appointed an Aid of Gov. Yates, and directed to hunt up the State arms. He found about 1,500 rusty muskets. He also mustered in men. Still, so many were his discouragements and so coldly was he looked upon, that he told his friends he was not wanted and that he had better go home.

The importance of hiring a man of military knowledge was urged upon the Governor. It was proposed he should be the Colonel of the 21st Regiment, but another got it.

About this time Capt. Grant went to Ohio to see his father, when Gov. Dennison was urged to give him an appointment. The prospect here was good. Then he came back to Illinois. By this time the 21st Regiment had become demoralized. The men talked of putting the Colonel in the guard-house. Capt. Grant was sent to them, by the help of Logan; the men were quieted, and then our Captain was appointed their Colonel. The Regiment turned out to be one of the best in the State.

Then Col. Grant came back to Galena to get his clothes; yes, to get his clothes. He had to have a uniform. To get it, money was borrowed and security given for the money. The American people can afford to read this now. Then he went back. On taking his men he had them march, saying they would learn four times as fast. He went to Missouri, and was under Fremont.

Meanwhile his friends, like Cromwell's little daughter, were "indeed very few." Mr. Houghton, editor of *The Gazette*, on the 31st May, 1861, describes Col Grant as the soul of honor, and no man breathes who has a more patriotic heart, and "our new soldiers need the leadership of a rare man like Capt. Grant." June 20, the paper says, a command of an Ohio Regiment has been tendered Capt. Grant, and it urges his fitness for a high command. June 22, is a notice that Capt. Grant has accepted the Colonelcy of the 7th District Regiment. July 31, states that Col. Grant is to be promoted to a Brigadiership, and congratulates the service on the event. Dec. 23, is an editorial estimating the character of Gen. Grant, and in particular it mentions his modesty, frankness, sagacity and strategy. I take these tidings from the files of the paper myself.

I will say here, that Gen. Grant's father was a thorough-going Union man, if not a radical, but there were some relatives quite different.

THE LESSON.

To earnest young men this history of Gen. Grant will be a lesson for all time. It teaches that in waiting there are exceeding great rewards. If need be, one must wait his whole life and expect the time of opportunity in another world. To learn to wait is the highest wisdom. Crimes of every character, diseases of every name, and infamy and shame are the fate of those who will not learn to wait.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

All business is suspended in the city of Galena. Gen Grant returns to the only home he has. Flags float everywhere. Across Main-st. from the corner of the De Soto Hotel, from the different windows of which float 160 flags, stretches a beautiful triumphal arch. On one side, reaching across the top, are the words:

"Welcome to our Citizen.
Weldon Railroad, Fair Oaks,
Wilderness, Petersburg,
Richmond, Five Forks."

On the other side:

"Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances.
Belmont, Lookout Mountain,
Donelson, Chattanooga,
Shiloh, Vicksburg,
Corinth, Appomattox C. H."

The whole is decorated with flags, streamers and evergreens in the most beautiful manner. This arch is but a few doors from the store where the General used to sell leather.

A GIFT.

On a hill, about an eighth of a mile from the town, and overlooking the river and a vast country, including most of the town, is a beautiful residence which the citizens have purchased for the General. I give a description of it, handed me by one who has dared to stand up alone in the cause of freedom when it cost something to do so. The house is on an acre of ground, the highest and most sightly around the city. The loyal citizens did not wait for a Copperhead city government to build sidewalks, but built them themselves from the depot to the house, which cost $11,500, and the furniture $4,500, purchased by a few of the friends and neighbors of the Lieut.-General. [illegible] two stories, cellar under the whole, with rock bottom. On the lower story are a large parlor and large dining-room and library, kitchen, servants' room, store-room, &c. The upper story has six rooms—the General's family room and bath-room adjoining, a spare room and three other good sized rooms. Everything is new, in admirable order, and furnished in good taste. Haughwout & Co., Broadway, New-York, are represented in the house by a splendid set of glassware and a coat-of-arms for the Lieutenant-General. The Bigelow Carpet Company of New-York are represented by a magnificent Brussels carpet for the parlor, and M. H. Simpson of the Roxbury, Mass., Carpet Company is represented in all of the chambers by his carpets. A good story is told of Simpson. The Hon. E. B. Washburn, when recently in Boston purchasing furniture, went to Mr. S. to buy the carpets, and told him it was for the General's house. Mr. Simpson said nothing could be bought of him for this purpose, but they should go and select what was wanted, even if of velvet.

I was conducted through the whole house. Nothing is lacking. The beds are ready and made up, the hired help is on hand; they even had the stove heated, and all things are ready. The view from the house is most beautiful, and from different windows differs. From one is a scene of woods and shrubbery; from another the river between the hills, quite similar to a Hudson River scene; from another is the town and the heights beyond, where the General used to live in a rented house on $240 a year; from another, are the heights beyond the Mississippi, in Iowa, distant seven or eight miles in a straight line. The place being new, there are no shade trees, but it is thought there will be time to make shade by the time the General needs them.

THE WELCOME HOME.

This morning I went out to Rockford with the delegation which was to meet the General. On arriving, we waited a short time, when the train came. There was a large gathering, and a stand tastefully built and ornamented with beautiful flowers. Mr. Washburn presented the delegation, and there was a cordial shaking of hands. I cannot help remarking that one of this body had been a business man on the street near where the General had been a clerk, and yet he did not recollect of having ever seen him. After a short pause, in which Mr. Washburn made a spirited address, and the General one or two or three line speeches, when the train started. It consisted of four sumptuous passenger cars. Gen. Grant, family, staff and friends occupied what I believe is called a saloon car; there are no common seats; instead, are sofas and easy chairs. A center table was covered with flowers.

Refreshments, consisting of divers cold dishes, cakes, fruits and ices, were handed around in great profusion. In the forward car were choice wines and cigars. It was a rare honor that the Presidents, Vice Presidents and General Superintendents of most of the Railroads coming into Chicago were aboard.

Everywhere on the road the people came out till near Galena. The city was reached at 3 o'clock p. m. The approaches to the station were thronged with people. Cannons roared, bands played and the crowds cheered. Carriages were ready, and a procession was formed. After a short march the stand was reached, and Mr. Washburn welcomed Gen. Grant home. On first coming to the stand, Gen. Grant acknowledged the cheers by bowing and giving a pleasant and modest smile. At the conclusion he spoke a few words, simply thanking the people, as on other occasions. It was expected he would make a speech here, at least. The Rev. J. H. Vincent of Chicago spoke for him in a few eloquent words.

After this, Gen. Grant and his family were driven to the new house on the hill. As they were about to enter, the bells in the churches on the hills and in the valleys began joyfully to ring. To Gen. Grant this ringing properly is the end of the war, and a rejoicing for peace.

To this stage of the hero's life history does not furnish an example of any other man who has been so successful in a righteous cause. Ring on, bells! you proclaim the dawn of a new day for the laboring man!

Gen. Grant is still a thoughtful man. When he speaks he holds down his head and thinks. Some say he has not forgotten Mexico. It is too soon to estimate his character; indeed, very little is known. In a wide-brimmed cavalry hat, and in clothes a little too large, and with a silent tongue, one knows not what to say. My impression is that he will prove to be as much beloved as Washington.

N. C. M.

The Wind at Night.

I am listening in the twilight, for the Wind blows from the west;
The trees would fain be sleeping, but he will not let them rest.

He is like some wizard minstrel, when his giant hand he flings
On his world-wide instrument, the woods, and sweeps its mystic strings.

He is coming nearer, nearer, and I hold my breath in dread,
While his solemn guns go booming through the darkness overhead.

But lest his martial thunder should too much our souls appal,
How sweet his mournful cadences, that gently rise and fall.

The trees so stately swaying, what legends rare they tell
Of Summers gone, of wintry storms, of how their comrades fell!

And their stems show white and ghastly when the fitful moonlight gleams
Through the chasms in the flying clouds, like the shapes that scare our dreams.

You tall elm's topmost tossing boughs fantastic shapes assume
Of cavaliers that fiercely ride with streaming cloak and plume;

Dark brigands seem to chase them, upstarting fell and wild:
How often in the twilight I have watched them from a child!

Hark! the wind sweeps through the fir trees with a sound the shingles make
When some monster wave retreating draws them downward in its wake.

There's a song that I've forgotten, save each verse's sad refrain—
How the wind that crossed the mountains crazed the heart-sick lover's brain.

My heart is sound, my brain is clear; in air, on land or sea,
There's music none like these wild songs the west wind sings to me.

[Temple Bar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEDGE'S REASON IN RELIGION.

REASON IN RELIGION. By FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE. 12mo. pp. 458. Boston: Walker, Fuller, & Co.

The interest of this volume arises not more from the position of the author as one of the most profound thinkers and cultivated scholars in New England, than from its representative character in relation to modern speculation on the most important theories in religion. Although ranked among the most progressive minds of the liberal school, Dr. Hedge is singularly free from all party restrictions; as he adheres to none of the specific creeds of Christendom, he has no narrow prejudices against any of them; he is rather a philosopher than a theologian; and perfectly familiar with the course of religious inquiry in these latter years, [illegible] or a partisan. The expression of his opinions in this volume, accordingly, is the result of a calm survey of the whole field of religious thought, not of a desire to make proselytes to a school, or even to set forth an exclusive system of principles.

The foundation of religion, Dr. Hedge maintains, is laid in the nobler elements of man's nature. He allows as little right to the exercise of the mere intellect, as the elder theologians were wont to ascribe to the "carnal reason." In his view, the understanding, or "the faculty which judges according to sense" is incompetent to discover and establish the truths of religion. These are not grasped by scientific research. The understanding has no God, no spiritual calling, no immortal destiny. The truth of this is recognized by the most enlightened scientific men of the present day. They exclude from the sphere of human knowledge all ideas of God and spirit. Whatever transcends the facts of sense and the scope of the understanding is beyond the pale of legitimate inquiry. On this point, the philosophic theologian and the positive philosopher meet on common ground. Whoever would attain the knowledge of spiritual truths, must follow the dictates of faith, must obey the law written in the heart, must fall back on the intuitions of the soul as the authentic source of divine light. To the understanding alone, the belief in a God is unnecessary to explain the existence of the world. If the only use of this belief were to account for the origin of things, humanity could do without it, for, after all, it does not solve the problem of the universe to the intellect, but gives us, instead of an inexplicable world, a still more inexplicable God. The mere understanding does not recognize the inadequacy of a world without a God. But there are other faculties and functions in man which suggest a higher order of perceptions and convictions than those which pertain to the understanding. The longing of the soul for an infinite good, the sentiments of faith, devotion, and loyalty to an invisible Supreme, demand the belief in God and the spiritual world.

In these views, Dr. Hedge takes substantially the same ground with the greatest German philosopher of the last century, Immanuel Kant. Kant denied any scientific validity to the primary ideas of religion. He labored to show that the belief in God, infinity, eternity, as resting on logical argument, was without foundation. But he saw that convictions, so inseparable from human nature, were not vain illusions. They reposed on some basis beside tradition and popular prejudice. Kant, therefore, concluded that religious ideas were the legitimate inductions of the moral sense, and founded on the practical, not the speculative, reason of man. In his construction of the philosophy of Kant, a cardinal principle of which is the supremacy of the moral nature as the basis of religious truth, Dr. Hedge maintains the same position with Coleridge, President Marsh, and other eminent thinkers, who find the source of religious ideas in the intuitive practical reason of man. He consequently holds the opposite ground to that set forth by Sir William Hamilton, and his disciple, Mr. Mansel, that man has no intuitive perception of religious truth. He thus frankly abandons the modern "Cambridge platform" of which Professor Andrews Norton, if not the founder, was the vigilant and unrelenting champion.

The theory of revelation set forth by Dr. Hedge, as might naturally be inferred, rejects the common idea of an arbitrary, outward, mechanical intervention of the Deity for the instruction of man. The necessity of revelation is grounded in the character of God. It is addressed to the moral sense. All direct revelation is internal. It combines inspiration and reflection. The mind is not a passive recipient, but an active coöperating power. In every original intuition of the soul, there is something divine. In all inspiration, there is a voluntary effort, intense thought, meditation musing till the fire burns. When certain truths are said to be revealed, we are not to understand, that they are given, so to speak, bodily; that they are breathed into the mind in distinct propositions from without; but they imply, on the contrary, a state of moral exaltation in which the prophet or seer arrives at perceptions beyond the reach of ordinary powers. The prime condition of all revelation is entire surrender of the mind to the leadings of the Spirit. The truth comes only to such as seek it with perfect simplicity and singleness of purpose. Only to such does God reveal himself. In like manner, these elect souls may be supposed to be specially endowed as the oracles and organs of spiritual truth.

With regard to the evidence of miracles, which has such important bearings on the theory of revelation, Dr. Hedge remarks that in a rude and uncritical age, the prophet who appears as the organ of revelation will be a reputed worker of miracles. Whether he actually performs them or not, he will have the credit of miraculous works. In the popular judgment which deifies material power, and exalts material phenomena as the chief witnesses of God, material signs and wonders are the only authentic warrant of divine authority. On the other hand, in an age of scientific culture, the reality of such performances will be disputed. Indeed, in the judgment of some, the allegation of miracles will discredit the revelation, and the prophet of whose claims they are cited as proofs.

Both these positions are regarded by Dr. Hedge as equally erroneous. To say that revelation is impossible without miracle, or that miracle is the only valid proof of revelation is inverting the divine order. The prophet's intuition of the truth is more than any fact which he may perform in the world of sense. The history of religion shows, moreover, that where miracles were claimed, the belief in the prophet preceded the belief in the miracles, and furnished its chief support; while the opponents who rejected his word were not convinced by his works. But it is no less unphilosophical to deny the possibility of miracles, considered as something out of the ordinary course of human experience. Science has no right to dictate a negative judgment on this question. It is idle to allege that the laws of nature cannot be violated, for who maintains nowadays that a miracle is the violation of the laws of nature? The so-called laws of nature are but our own formulas by which we generalize the facts of observation. Nor have we had such private advices from the author of nature as to warrant the conclusion that all the laws of nature and of spirit have been discovered. The shelves of Divine Providence may contain volumes which have hitherto eluded the wisest researches. It does not follow because a miracle cannot be proved that a miracle is impossible. We may receive no truth and no prophet on the ground of miracles, but still believe in a wonder-working power. We can conceive that a prophet may work miracles through the power of the Spirit; many will accept them as the seal of his mission; but they will not be performed merely for that purpose; they will be the natural effect of a spirit in harmony with the Divine Spirit. Still further, it is argued by Dr. Hedge, the fruit of revelation is tradition; but revelation, in its origin and essence, is spiritual insight. Spiritual insight is the human aspect; revelation, the divine. But spiritual insight is not to be confounded with the deductions of reason. The knowledge of God is not a conclusion of the understanding, but an intuition of the [illegible] research, but of the spiritual nature of man. And this is true of the whole compass of revelation. It is a thing of degrees, though essentially the same. All revelation is founded on the divine elements in the soul. It is not a voice speaking from the clouds, not an angelic apparition, but the voice of a brother, proclaiming the truths which have awoke to consciousness within him. Thus the true revelation is internal. The only effectual knowledge of God is the private experience of the individual soul.

The theory of Providence embraced by Dr. Hedge rejects the idea of a universe governed by general laws impressed upon it in the beginning of creation, leaving the Deity as a mere overseer of past arrangements, instead of a present, living, inworking power. On the contrary, he regards the course of Providence as the uniform action of Deity, the sum and substance of all the agencies and laws which we call Nature, and by which the material universe subsists. According to this conception, there is no power in Nature but God; no law but divine volition; no process but divine performance. Gravitation is one mode of Providence; magnetism another; electricity another. Providence is attraction and repulsion, cohesion and explosion, motion and rest, flood-tide and ebb-tide, sunrise and sunset. All the energies of nature are methods of divine activity. All the phenomena of Nature are phases of the one eternal Presence. In this theory, God is equally near at all times, equally near and equally beneficent in every event that takes place. It spiritualizes the universe, instead of mechanizing it. Instead of brute matter, insensate forms and unconscious forces, we have the living Presence, the conscious Spirit, the pervading God. The universe is transfigured to him who considers it in this light.

It may be said that in shunning the one extreme of a far-off, isolated God, a God who dwells apart from his works in solitary self-sufficiency, this doctrine runs to the opposite extreme of pantheism. This plea Dr. Hedge has no desire to repel. He accepts the charge of pantheism, not in the impious sense of identifying God with the world, of making the Infinite Being merely the sum total of the finite material forces of the Universe, but in the true and primary sense of losing the world in God,—a God pervading, embracing, and vivifying all his works by his presence, a God, in apostolic phrase, "in whom and through whom are all things." If this is pantheism, it is the pantheism which has ever been the doctrine of the deepest piety; the pantheism professed by devout men in every age of the world; the pantheism of Berkeley when he speaks of "finite agents imbosomed in an Infinite Mind;" the pantheism of Newton when he speaks of "a Being pervading space, who, present to all things, sees and embraces all things present within himself."

The special application of the principles of this volume to the connection between reason and Christianity forms the subject of the second part, in which few of the questions that are at the foundation of different branches of the Church fail of an ample and thorough discussion. On every theme, Dr. Hedge evinces a profound earnestness of purpose, choice and well-digested erudition, and a style of great dignity and weight, select, sometimes perhaps a little dainty, in its use of language, and occasionally betraying a tendency to repetition both in the illustration of an idea, and the form of expression. His volume will commend itself to contemplative and thoughtful minds. The themes which he considers, and the profoundness of his reflections will prove a bar to popular effect; but readers who have no dread of original aspects of familiar truths, who wish to retain the substance while changing the form of the sacred traditions in which they have been nurtured, and who do not shrink from persistent mental activity while comparing the results of subtle speculation, will find a store of rich and wise suggestions in the present work. In a historical point of view, the volume has not a little significance. It is the first American work with any pretensions to completeness which attempts to apply the principles of the transcendental philosophy to religion, on conservative grounds. Dr. Hedge is no radical, no destructive, with no love of innovation in the church; his intellectual habits and tastes lead him to cling to the prestige of antiquity; he delights in the sacred words in which good men of the olden time have expressed their emotions of faith and joy; but he has sufficient sense to perceive that the ancient theories demand revision in the light of modern science, and that if reason and religion are to be wedded in an "open and solemn marriage," it must be through the means of a more profound philosophy than the shallow English empiricism which we have inherited from Locke and Paley.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A correspondent, speaking of Alexandre Dumas' lectures in France and Belgium, says that, although the placards announce discourses on Cæsar and Napoleon, the lectures are in reality devoted to "Cæsar, Jules Gerard, lion-shooting, swimming, the Kalmucks, and personal adventures. The lecturer has an enormous manuscript with him, from which he never once looks up the whole time of the lecture, so frightened is he by that hydra, the public." Very recently, his son sold the whole of his cabinet of pictures and curiosities. Among the former were some of Eugene Delacroix's best works; "Tasso in the Madhouse;" an admirable work by Troyon; "Goats Browsing Roses;" three Decamps; and the 20 water-color drawings which Savaral drew to illustrate "La Dame aux Camelias." The sale is the subject of general talk among Dumas' acquaintances, especially as many of the articles were gifts from old friends, and the erratic author was not in any great stress for money.

It is said that the last number of the "Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève," which had been seized in Paris on account of a sharp criticism in its pages on the "Histoire de Jules César," is at the present moment to be obtained at any Paris bookseller's, the interdiction having been removed. Professor Cherbuliez of Switzerland, was the author.

Victor Hugo's new novel, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," in which the coast life of the Channel Islands is prominently brought forward, is receiving the finishing touches, previously to being placed in the hands of the printer.

Prince Lucien Murat is said to be writing a history of his father.

"Napoleon I. point par lui-même," is the title given to a collection of the Emperor's private letters, which has just been published at Paris.

Abd-el-Kader is writing his memoirs.

The Paris "Moniteur" announces the death of the Abbé Kasangian, from a stroke of apoplexy. This veteran *savant*, whose *bizarre* physiognomy was for many years well known to the frequenters of the Bibliothèque Imperiale, was called "the Armenian" of the library. He always wore the same costume—a long robe with wide sleeves crossed in front and without collar; his head, bony and angular, was generally covered with a little green cap, which the abbé had latterly thought fit to crown with an ordinary hat. His age is not known, but it could not have been far from ninety, as when he first came to Europe with the French army from Egypt, in 1800, he was already in holy orders.

A monument to the memory of Cardinal Frederick Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who devoted his immense fortune to the foundation of the Ambrosian [illegible] The pedestal bears the following inscription: "To Cardinal Frederick Borromeo, by his fellow-citizens, MDCCCLXV. The Ambrosian Library, conceived with grandeur, and formed at a great expense, MDCIX."

The death is reported of Doctor Thomander, Bishop of Lund, one of the most distinguished prelates of the Scandinavian Church, whose theological writings are held in the highest esteem in his native country. Dr. Thomander was an elegant English scholar, speaking and writing the language with the fluency of a native. He translated several of the plays of Shakespeare and some of Byron's poems into Swedish.

The Government of Victor-Emanuel, appreciating the labors of Dr. Barlow on "Dante," has nominated him a Chevalier; an honor well won, creditable alike to the Italian King and the English critic.

The Prince Napoleon's newspaper the "Opinion Nationale," confounds the "British Museum" with a respectable monthly paper called "The Museum," and accordingly informs its readers that M. Panizzi has resigned the direction of the "British Museum," "one of the most important scientific publications in England!"

A statement is in circulation that the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, late Vice-President of the Council on Education, will be appointed to the office of Principal Librarian of the British Museum and Secretary to the Trustees, which Mr. Panizzi has lately resigned.

WORSTED GOODS—LONG-WOOLED SHEEP—LEICESTERS.

Adverse circumstances are said to be the great forces which give character to the mind and develop its power. The same may with perfect propriety be said of a Nation. It required the Rebellion to draw out the powers of this Nation for carrying on war and develop the military genius of its people.

The same forces have manifested themselves among our manufacturers. Before the war we were importing nearly all of the worsted braids of which we consume such an enormous quantity. We were also, and are now, importing large quantities of lastings, of which so many gaiter-boots and shoes are made, and gentlemen's vests and Summer coats. We were also importing all the various kinds of worsted dress-goods, such as plain and printed all-wool Mous. De Laines, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. High revenue tariffs, imposed to defray the expenses of war; the low credit of Government which so fearfully increased the price of gold, and the high rate of exchange, induced some to extend their manufacturing operations, and others to begin new enterprises, among which number may be classed braids which bid fair in a few years to drive the foreign article entirely out of the market. Some have commenced the manufacture of lastings; others the production of all-wool Mous. De Laines, and at least two firms have commenced the manufacture of worsted dress-goods, which we have heretofore been importing from Bradford, England.

The production of this class of goods must be limited for some time to come, on account of the want of the right kind of wool, very little being produced in the United States. Our manufacturers have to go to Canada and purchase the whole of their production, for which they have paid the present season from 42 to 50 cents ₩ lb, gold, which is from 60 to 70 cents currency. This is the coarsest wool produced, and manufacturers are not willing to pay the farmers of this State more than 60 cents for the best and lightest merino.

This coarse combing wool is produced by the English farmers upon the best cultivated lands in the world, and for which they pay, in a great many instances, a larger annual rent than the whole purchase money of many of our American farms.

At the present time they are receiving from 40 to 48 cents for their wool. It is the manufacture of this kind of wool into all the varied kinds of worsted goods, which has been such an immense source of wealth to England, and which has given her a front rank among the manufacturing nations of the earth. But without the efforts of the manufacturers had been supported by the farmers in the production of wool, England would have lacked one of the greatest sources of wealth and power.

And while we advocate the merits of the long-wooled sheep in preference to the merino, for localities where there is a good demand for mutton and lambs, we do wish that it should be distinctly understood that we have no desire to see one merino sheep less in the country, but hope to live to see the day when the number shall be so increased that we shall not have to import a single pound of fine wool nor a yard of woolen cloth of any description.

The merino is strictly a wool sheep, and when the market is for wool only, there is no other breed of sheep that can at all compare with it for profit to its owner. But in the vicinity of the large towns, and in all populous districts, and where the facilities for the transportation of mutton and lambs are good, then the long-wooled sheep are, beyond all doubt, the most profitable for the farmer and render sheep husbandry the most remunerative branch of agriculture.

We hope to see the day when the farmers in this State will keep this class of sheep and produce wool enough to render us independent of Canada, and our enterprising manufacturers render us independent of every nation in the world by the production of every variety of worsted goods.

If the English farmers in close proximity to the largest manufactories of broadcloths in the world find it more advantageous to raise coarse wool and allow the manufacturers to import the fine wool, is it not a question for the serious consideration of those farmers who are in those localities where there is a good demand for mutton and lambs?

We think it is, and believe it to be, one of the greatest errors the American farmer ever committed, that he has not raised more of this kind of sheep.

If the English farmer, by paying proper attention to mutton and lambs, can produce better and cheaper coarse wool than any nation or other farmer in the world, and at the same time pay an enormous rent for his land, we think the American farmer can do it and make money.

But many farmers in this country, who have kept this class of sheep, have failed, and do fail now, simply because their whole attention is directed to the production of lambs. Stock sheep never produce the best wool. Coarse wool from breeding ewes is generally poor. The great success in the production of this wool is from wethers, and from these we have both wool and mutton.

Without entering into a discussion of the merits of the different kinds, we shall give a short description of the leading breeds, with statements of their productiveness, and leave the results with the farmers.

James T. Grennell of Greenfield, Mass., in 1858, says of the long-wooled breeds:

"The larger breeds will produce more lambs, and by good keeping, their quantity of wool is increased, and their tendency to breed, and their capacity to bring up lambs. Such sheep, well kept, will year and suckle an average of a lamb and a half, or fifteen lambs to ten ewes. Large early lambs, well started, and allowed a pint of meal daily for the last two months, *will readily find a market here, at $5 per head, in May or June.*" Bear in mind that this statement was made in 1858, and refers to the market in Greenfield. What would have been the value of such lambs in this market in 1865?

He further says, the care and trouble of a flock of such sheep bears no proportion to that attendant on a large flock of fine-wooled sheep. The larger breeds are more prolific, hardier, less liable on account of their size to be worried by dogs, less liable to disease, not so apt to ramble, and bringing quicker returns, are more profitable to moderate farmers.

The Leicester, by some called Bakewell, by others Dishley, because it originated with Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, in the County of Leicester, England, is one of the large breeds, though not so large as some. Its leading characteristic is early maturity; the wethers weigh when fatted, at two years old, from 25 to 35 lb. per quarter; its fleece weighs about 7½ lb of well-washed wool; the staple is from six to eight inches long; this ranks among the best kind of combing wools, and is worth from 65c. to 70c. per lb to-day. Seven and a half pounds of wool, at say 65c. per pound, this would give us $4 87 for the fleece, and for two fleeces produced in two years, would net the sum of $9 74, leaving us the carcase of say 120 lb, at 6½c. per pound; this would give us a return of $17 51 for two years, without adding anything for value of pelt. These figures are, however, calculated from low rates. J. H. Klippart, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Ohio, says that Norton Townshend, of Avon, Lorrain County, for several years has realized $15 per head for his fat Leicester wethers. Mr. Orange S. Moore, of Southampton, Massachusetts, had a Leicester buck lamb nine and a half months old, which weighed ninety pounds.

Messrs. Campbell and Brodie sold a ram to Sanford Howard esq., which at 21 months old weighed 273 lb. They also imported a ram which weighs 275 lb and owned one which weighed at 2 years old 300 lb. Their Breeding ewes weigh from 200 to 250 lb, and yield about 8 lb of unwashed wool or 6 lb brook washed, their yearlings and wethers yield from 10 to 15 lb, unwashed, or 7½ to 11 lb brook washed. Mr. Morgan of Loughton, England, owned a wether whose live weight was 368 lb, and when slaughtered, the carcase weighed 248 lb. Mr. Burt Whitney, of Franklin, Vermont, a few years ago killed a three year old one which yielded fifty pounds of tried tallow; the fat was three inches thick on the ribs. We have the record of a ram being slaughtered whose hind quarters weighed 44 lb each, and fleece weighed 10 lb of brook washed wool. We have frequently met with fleeces from this breed which weighed from 9 to 11 lb of well washed wool, and the length of staple frequently 12 inches. The wool from this class of sheep previous to 1861 was used for the manufacture of good carpets and was worth about 30c. per lb for that purpose and then in connection with mutton and lambs yielded a good return to the farmer. Now that this class of wool is worth from 60 to 70c., and meat of all kinds is double what it formerly was, the profit must be such as to warrant a rich return to all engaged in their raising, and this state of things is likely to continue for some time to come. It will be a long time before there will be the amount of live stock in the market there was in 1860. And till that time arrives, we may expect that mutton will bring a good price.

A Look at the Flower Garden.

Let us take a walk among the flowers this morning, and chat a little as we go. But first of all, here are too many weeds, and the paths are not clean and smooth. We fear the early excitement and desire to have everything neat and trim, has, in a measure, worn off, as it is very apt to do at this season of the year. The garden is prepared and planted in Spring, and for a while well tended, but after the novelty has passed away, and the heat increases, and weeds become more troublesome, the hoe and rake are neglected and there is not enough *finger-work* among the plants. The consequence is a shabby, neglected look, and the stalwart weeds appropriate the moisture and fertility which should go to the flowers. Another thing; these Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Hollyhocks, Lilies, etc., which have finished blooming and even ripened seed, should be cut away, as they disfigure the beds and borders, save what seed is wanted, and if sown now it will soon come up and make plants which will bloom next season. The little black bulbs on the stalks of the Tiger-Lily answer the purpose of seeds, and will make blooming plants in a year or two. These Rosebushes, now nearly bare of foliage, could have been kept free of the "slug" by frequent syringings of strong soap suds, or by dusting with dry lime, ashes, or even fine dirt, when the leaves were wet with dew. Those Dahlias are splitting down for want of stakes. If nothing better, get and use some little straight saplings from the woods, or use the broom-handles, but during the Winter plane out some pine strips an inch to an inch-and-a-quarter square, then take off the corners, making them

"octagon," shapes one and, gives it a wind-up point, and you will have neat, strong, answer for pens and be considerable in a fewer grains. Make a hard-pointed feel long—with a result it before, upon one end, to make Gyrus Cut in diameter, turned out in the center of a circle; it will be turned down around this circle, and [illegible] "back" to pass down to the [illegible] An economy of the kind, [illegible] expense, the cost of the pen and nib, is only [illegible]

That has called to your [illegible] economics—so shabby as to make [illegible] dirty for two—but of some nothing; and then the pen goes hobbling, feed, bits and lumps and [illegible] Gyrus is greatly [illegible] it thickens up from the bottom, by frequent use. Then [illegible] and makes a gap [illegible] the bottom and upon the wallow [illegible] of stoppage—the ink stops [illegible] They need cut [illegible] in which, before [illegible] by the depth of the [illegible] Gyrus, and [illegible] the upper nose kind of nostrils to display in the pen's feeding another year. Metts should also be given the Jasons, Marigolds, and other [illegible] the [illegible] A nice way to do a nice thing around a white flower, and a blue or red strip in a pen color [illegible] Our ceiling [illegible] gutter, too ceilings for a double flower, etc. It is let, or, however, to such modes [illegible] and [illegible] descriptions.

These Drinking Roses have too much old wood upon them. Cut out a portion of it and the sense bloom from the new shoots will be finer. The Bourbon Roses Wanted need better supports than they have. The Bourbons are already nearly thrown off by heavy rains with the wind. Had these drooping Gyrus been planted along the fence, and have been tied to it, they would have made a perfect screen or gorgeous floral hedge. Now they have no suitable support.

It may be out of place to speak of the general arrangement, but this place is to be spoken of, and please social items squares, diagonals, triangles and parallelograms, and in these place mass some colors, shrubs, counter-masses, rugs, with the small and central mound—bloom, tangle, in too, in the mass, and tangle—bright-blue affairs. Another thing please the eye best, and this is a bed of Fuchsias, one of Scarlet, another of Portulacas, one of Marguerite, etc. Instead of a few plants, some more have, and another, and more distinct—all. The bean seed and be large, and there can very nicely [illegible] plants to fill up and Willie. We have dotted some lower points, but will fill up in place has been down at once. Some [illegible] be well to take another well into in the across, so please give [illegible] to plant, and, if you do, be sure to mine some very nice [illegible] It is mortifying to show a friend over an unadulterated flower bed.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Aug. 15.—The Club was to-day informal, informal and almost, to the contrary, the varieties letters from schools academies, and we hope readers of the [illegible] will receive a [illegible] the fall boards, because we can only give extracts and brief notes of contents.

Florida—An Advantage for Northern Farmers.—Dr. Adams wrote from Jacksonville, Florida, that on Saturday the St. John's River, as to power for people from the Northern States and seeks protection from the smoke of it may fairly be protecting great advantages to Northern farmers in the little Northern farmers [illegible]

THE CHICAGO also look part with the Indian in his Mile Square Farm of the Institution, prepared and beauty of the country, particularly about St. Augustine.

Sheep Diseases.—Dr. Adams also wrote that the country and so much more to say to go out, but I will go [illegible] Sheep Diseases, and Sheep Diseases, and Sheep Diseases, and

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865.

ASHES—The market is moderately active and steady; sales at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls.

BEESWAX—Yellow Western and Southern have been in fair demand, but prices have declined, closing dull and heavy at from 48 to 53c.

COTTON—The demand has been fair but hardly so active as yesterday, and the market closes rather more in the buyer's favor; sales of 17,000 bales on a basis of 45c. for Middlings. At auction to-day about 1,000 bales were sold at 42@47c. for low to strict Middlings; the receipts for the week are 18,456 bales.

COFFEE—The inquiry for Rio has been more active and prices are firmer for all kinds, but more particularly for prime grades; sales of 2,315 bags ex Saladin, 4,000 bags ex Jeannette, and 4,000 ex Brazileira, at prices ranging from 13¾ to 15c. gold, in bond; we quote Rio prime 21¾c., do. good, 20½@21c., do. fair, 19½@20c., do. ordinary, 17¾@18¾c., and do. fair to good cargoes, 18½@20c., net cash, gold, duty paid; the stock of Rio is 63,848 bags; other kinds are quiet but steady; sales of 250 mats Java at 38c. currency.

CANDLES have been in fair request and very firm at 23@25c. for Adamantine, 35@40c. for Sperm, and 45@50c. for Patent.

COPPER—American Ingot remains firm, but the business has been only to a moderate extent; we quote Lake and Bath at 30½@32c.; New Sheathing and Yellow Metal is moderately active and quite firm at 45c. for the former and 30c. for the latter.

COAL—The market for Foreign is firm, the demand fair for House and Gas Coals; the supply is quite limited, and prices are nominal. Domestic continues in active demand, and is firm at $8@$9 50 ⅌ ton.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles under this heading have met with a good jobbing demand and very firm prices. We quote:

Alum, ⅌ lb	4¼@4½
Arsenic, Powdered, ⅌ lb	$3 20@$3 30
Balsam, Copaiba, ⅌ lb, (gold)	— @64½
Bi-carb, Soda, Newcastle, ⅌ lb	— @10c.
Borax, Refined, ⅌ lb	31 @32c.
Camphor, Crude, ⅌ lb (in bond)	— @40c.
Caustic, Soda, ⅌ lb (gold)	— @5¼c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	33½@34c.
Epsom Salts, ⅌ lb	— @4c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ⅌ lb	60 @85c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ⅌ lb	30 @35c.
Jalap, ⅌ lb	$3 00@$3 50
Manna, Large Flake, ⅌ lb	1 00@ 1 25
Oil, Lemon, ⅌ lb	5 50@—
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ⅌ lb	4c. @—
Seneka Root, ⅌ lb	60 @—
Senna, ⅌ lb	18 @24c.
Soda Ash, ⅌ lb (gold)	—@2¼c.
Sugar Lead, ⅌ lb	40 @—
Vitriol, Blue, ⅌ lb	13½@—

DYEWOODS—The demand has been light, but prices are without material change; we quote in gold as follows: $19 for Honduras; $20 for Campeachy; $26 for Tobasco, and $15 for Jamaica; Fustic at $21 for Maracaibo; $21@$22 for Savanilla, and Camwood at $150.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is more active, and under more favorable advices from Europe prices have advanced fully 20@25c. per bbl. The demand is mainly for the home and provincial trade; the sales are 15,800 bbls. at $6 80@$7 10 for Superfine State; $7 15@$7 25 for Superfine Western; $7 50@$7 80 for Extra State; $7 90@$8 40 for Fancy State and Winter Wheat; $7 90@$8 20 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 50@$8 90 for Shipping Ohio; $9@$11 for Trade Brands, and $11 75@$14 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and prices have advanced; sales of 450 bbls. at $7 70@$8 10 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 25@$10 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is also better and fairly active; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 800 bbls. at $9 50@$10 25 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 40@$14 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is moderately active and steady; sales of 50 bbls. at $5 60@$6 25. Corn Meal is inactive and is heavy.

FRUIT—The business in both Foreign Green and Dried Fruits during the week has been only to a moderate extent; the arrivals have been fair and the stock increasing; in prices we have no particular change to note, but at the close they are quite nominal, viz.: Raisins, $6 40@$6 50 for bunch, and $7@$7 10 for layers; Leghorn Citron, 27@32c.; Turkish Prunes, 20@21c.; Currants 13@13½c.; Smyrna Figs, 25@30c.; Brazil Nuts, 15@16c.; Sicily Filberts, 17½@18c.; French Walnuts, 12@14c.; Dates, 18c. The Gen. Sherman has just arrived from Baracoa, and her cargo was all good: Bananas, $1; Oranges, $8; Limes, $3; Shaddock, $4; Ginger, 14@15c., and Cocoanuts at auction, $19. Sardines have been in fair demand; we quote at 50@52c. per half box, and 27½@29c. per quarter box.

FISH—The supply of Dry Cod is still very small; business in consequence is restricted; holders are very firm in their views, and generally refuse to sell, unless at an advance; we quote nominally at $7 50@$8 50. Mackerel are also in light supply, and held very firmly; the demand has been very brisk from the trade; we quote No. 1 Mess at $24@$24 50 for Shore; No. 2 do. at $15 25@$15 75 for Shore, and No. 3 do. at $9@$9 25 for medium. Herrings are without material change in prices, but are quiet at 50@40c. for Scaled and No. 1.

GRAIN—Our Wheat market at the opening of 'Change was fully 2@3c. per bush. better owing to more favorable news from Europe; but buyers came forward slowly, and at the close the improvement was nearly all lost; millers operate cautiously as the price now is relatively higher than Flour; a sample of the new crop of Spring Wheat was exhibited on 'Change to-day by Mr. Charles Jones of Milwaukee; the quality is very good indeed, and it is generally thought that the crop is a full average, and superior to last year; the sales foot up 88,200 bush., including 18,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 53@$1 58; 3,500 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 58; 21,000 bush. Amber do. at $1 58@$1 59, and 24,00 bush. Red State at $2 12½. Barley is dull and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is dull at $1 55@$1 60; the supply is moderate. Oats have declined 3c ⅌ bush., but at the concession there was more activity; the sales are 140,000 bush. Western at 60@62c. Rye is firm but quiet; we quote Western at 98c., and State at $1 10. Corn is fully 1 cent ⅌ bush. better, and a good demand has prevailed from the trade chiefly; the sales are 98,000 bush. Western Mixed at 93@93½c., the latter rate for choice.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Oats, Bush.	Barley, Bush.
524,799	664,902	90,936	23,462

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
Week ending Aug. 22, '65	....	5,623	15,011
Since Sept. 1, 1864	136,666	374,520	143,995
Same time 1863	1,021,265	1,872,371	75,054

GUNNY BAGS—There has been only a limited demand, but prices are firm at 29@30c.

GUNNY CLOTH continues firm, with a fair inquiry at 22½@23c.

HOPS—The inquiry for home consumption is still very good; the stock is reduced greatly; holders are asking very high prices; we quote Old and New crop at from 10@25c. for Inferior to Common; 30@35c. for Fair to Choice; 40@45c. for Fancy, and 48@50c. for Extra Fancy lots; advices from the growing districts are still of a very unfavorable character.

HIDES—There has been a good demand from the trade, prices are well sustained. We quote, in gold, as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 20c.; Buenos Ayres, 18½@19c.; Montevideo, 18@18½c.; Corrientes, 17½@18c.; Rio Grande, 16½c.; Orinoco, 16½@17c.; California, 17@17½c.; Central American, 15@15½c.; Matamoros, 15½@16c.; Vera Cruz, 14½@15c.; Tampico, 14@14½c.; Bogota, 14½@15c.; Maracaibo, 14@14½c.; Bahia, 13½@14c.; Porto Cabello, 13½@14c.; Truxillo, 14@14½c.; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 11½@12c.; Curaçoa, 11½@12c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 11½@12c.; Western, 11@11½c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 19c.; Sierra Leone, 18@19c. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 13½@14c.; Payta, 13½@14c.; Maranham, 12@12½c.; Pernambuco, 12@12½c.; Bahia, 11@12c.; Matamoros, 12@13c.; Maracaibo, 11@11½c.; Savanilla, 12@12½c.; Sandwich Island, 12@12½c.

HEMP—Manila has been in moderate demand and quite firm, at 10½c., gold; Jute is selling at $175@$190, currency; the market for American has been fairly active, and very firm; the stock is reduced; holders are not disposed to sell freely; we quote at $200@$210 for Undressed, and $270@$300 for Dressed.

HAY—The inquiry for shipping has been good, and the market is firmer; sales of 400 bales at 60@65c. for New, and 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lb for Old.

INDIGO—A good jobbing demand has prevailed for home consumption, and prices are very firm; we quote Manila at 90c.@$1 40; Bengal, $1 50@$2 25; Madras, 75c.@$1 25; Oude, $1@$1 30, currency; Guatemala, 75c.@$1 15, and Caraccas, 70@90c., gold.

IRON—The stock for both American and Scotch Pig is very light; the market rules very firm, but the business has been only to a moderate extent; we quote the former at $41@$42, and the latter at $45@$47, both No. 1. Rails are without change to note. Bar Iron has been in fair demand, and prices have advanced; we quote at $100@$105 for Common American and English, and $110@$115 for Refined do. do.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in good demand and all descriptions have advanced closing firm; Oak Sole has also met with a brisk demand and better prices; French and American Calfskins are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 36@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 35@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31½@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 35½@36½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 34½@35½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 31@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 31@32½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, Middle, 33@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 30@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 28@31c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21@23c.; Hemlock in the rough, 25@28c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 42@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 41@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 31@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 48@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 45@51c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 30@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 16@18c.

LATHS have been in good demand and are firm; sales of 750,000 at $2 25@$2 40.

LEAD—There has been a fair demand for Pig, and prices are supported; we quote at $9 62½@$9 75 for Galena, $9 25@$9 30 for Spanish, $9 25 for German Refined, and $9 15@$9 20 for English. Bar is worth 11c., and Sheet and Pipe 15c., which is lower.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand and quite firm, at $1 35 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump.

MOLASSES—There is a fair business doing with the trade at steady rates; sales of Porto Rico at 60@85c., and Cuba at 53@56c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been only a moderate demand for Spirits Turpentine since our last, but prices have undergone no particular change; we quote at $1 25@$1 30 per gallon; the stock on hand is about 1,800 bbls. Rosins have been quite firm, and a fair business was done at $6 25@$6 50 for Common; $6 50@$10 for Strained and No. 2, and $11@$15 for No. 1. Tar is quiet but prices are without change; we quote at $8@$9 for Domestic, and $10 for Foreign; stock, 1,400 bbls. Pitch is quoted at $8 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine is steady at $7 50; stock, 2,000 bbls.

OILS—Linseed has been in improved demand, and prices have advanced, closing firm at $1 30@$1 31 for City. Fish Oils have been only moderately active, but prices are firm; we quote Crude Whale at $1 50, and Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30. Lard Oil is firm and in fair demand at $2 10@$2 15 for prime City. Red Oil is steady at $1 15@$1 20 for City Distilled. Kerosene is selling at 72c., free.

PROVISIONS—There has been more doing in the market for Pork to-day; prices have improved and at the close are firm; for future delivery we note a sale of 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer September, at $32; the sales, cash and regular, are 4,300 bbls. at $30 50 for Old Mess; $32@$32 50 for New Mess, and $27@$27 25 for Western Prime Mess, the latter rate for small lots. Beef continues in good demand, and prices are firm; sales of 500 bbls. at $9@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $6@$9 for State Beef. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are both dull and nominal. Cut Meats are quiet, and we have only to note a sale of 55,000 lb Bellies at 17c. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is in moderate demand at former prices; sales of 500 pkgs. at 21½@24½c. for Fair to Choice Steam, and 23½@24½c. for Kettle Rendered.

BUTTER has been only in moderate demand. State dairies are steady, but Western are dull and heavy. We quote:

N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, strictly fine, ⅌ lb	34@35
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	30@32
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, white and poor mixed	25@28
N. Y. State, ½ firkin tubs, strictly fine	37@40
N. Y. State, firkins, fine	35@36
Penn., common to medium	23@25
Western Reserve, good to fine yellow	26@29
Western Reserve, common to medium	23@25
Southern Ohio	22@26
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., good to fine yellow	26@27
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., common to medium	22@24

CHEESE is in good shipping demand. The arrivals find ready buyers, and there is no accumulation of stock; prices are firm. We quote:

State Factory, good to choice, per lb	15 @16
State, fair to good	12 @13½
State Dairies, choice	14 @15
English Dairy (Conn.)	13 @14
English Dairy (Ohio.)	12½@13½
Vermont Dairy	10 @14

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 22, 1865.

	Beef. tcs.	Pork. bbls.	Bacon. tuns.	Butter. tuns.	Cheese. tuns.	Lard. tuns.	Tal. tuns.
To London	526	..	..	..	121	..	..
To Liverpool	60	..	66	8	663	9	..
To Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To other ports	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	747	..	66	8	784	9	..
Since Sept. 1, '64	52785	17288	15229	5864	16619	5059	6697
Same time '63	93162	4373	35398	9775	21645	23797	15665

PETROLEUM—There has been only a moderate inquiry for Crude during the past two or three days, owing to the scarcity of vessels to load for Europe, prices were weak and at the close heavy at 31½@32c. Refined in bond is scarce, in demand and firm, closing at 52@54c. Free oil is quiet at 70@72c. At Philadelphia there were twelve vessels loading for Europe.

RICE—The demand is very good and for Carolina prices are ½c. ⅌ lb. higher, and very firm; sales of 250 tcs. at 10½@10¾c., and holders now refuse to operate under 11@11½c., owing principally to the small stock; Rangoon is moderately active and firm at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—The inquiry for Raw Sugars has been quite active, from both refiners and the trade, and the market closes very firm, holders generally asking 12½@12¾c. for Fair to Good Refining; sales of 1,200 hhds. at 12@13½c. for Cuba; 15½c. for Porto Rico; 7,500 boxes Havana, part at 12½@12¾c.; 9,000 bags Manila, here, and 7,375 bags Manila, to arrive, part if not all at 11½c.; Refined are firm at 19¾c. for Hards.

SPICES—The demand continues good from the trade at full prices; sales of 15 cases Mace at $1 17, currency; 25 cases nutmegs at 88c.; 200 bags Pepper at 23c.; 200 bags Pimento at 17c., gold, and 400 cases Cassia on private terms.

SKINS—Goat—No receipts; with a good demand prices are firm; we note sales of 100 bales Tampico, to arrive, at 50c. gold, and 100 bales Payta and 30 bales Cape on the spot on private terms. Deer—Receipts, 91 bales Central American, and 60 bales Para, the greater part of which were sold previous to arrival; we note, beside, sales of 8,000 lb Puerto Cabello, and 8,000 lb Angostura on private terms, but at an advance over previous sales. Goat—Tampico, 50c. ⅌ lb., gold; Matamoros, 47½@50c. ⅌ lb., gold; Buenos Ayres, 35@37½c. ⅌ lb., gold; Payta, 35@37½c. ⅌ lb., gold; Curaçao, 35@37½c. ⅌ lb., gold; Cape, 35@37½c. ⅌ lb., gold. Deer—Honduras, 55c. ⅌ lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 55c. ⅌ lb., gold; Central American, 52½@55c. ⅌ lb., gold; San Juan, 50@52½c. ⅌ lb., gold; Sisal, 47½@50c. ⅌ lb., gold; Angostura, 35@40c. ⅌ lb., gold; Para, 47½@50c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SOAP—Castile is in moderate demand, and sales were made at 11½@11¾c., gold, and 17c. currency.

SALT—Liverpool has ruled dull, and prices are lower; we quote at $3 25@$3 50 for Ashton's fine. West India styles are scarce and very firmly held; sales of Turk's Island at 52@55c.

SPELTER has been in good demand and firm; sales of Silesian at 10½@11c., and Lehigh and Illinois at 10½c.

SPICES—All descriptions have been in good request for home consumption, and prices are well sustained; we quote Cassia at 77½@80c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 17½, currency; No. 1 Nutmegs, 87@89c.; Pepper, 23@23½c.; Pimento, 17½c., all gold.

SEEDS—The inquiry is light for Grass Seeds; small sales of Timothy at $5 ⅌ bush. Clover is scarce, and prices nominal. Rough Flaxseed is in fair demand, and is firm at $2 30@$2 50 ⅌ bush. of 56 lb.

STEARIN—The demand continues good, and the market is firm for prime, which is scarce; sales of 170,000 lb at 12½@14c. for Grease, and 18½@22½c. for common to prime White.

TEA—The demand has been good from the trade, and prices have advanced; it is said that some 13,000 half chests Oolong were destroyed by the fire on Monday last.

TOBACCO—The inquiry for Kentucky has been only moderate, but prices have undergone no special change; we quote in coin as follows: Light Leaf, Lugs, 5@6c.; Common Leaf, 6½@7½c.; Medium, 7½@9c.; Good, 9½@11½c.; Fine, 12@14c.; Selections, 15@17c.; Heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 7@9c.; Common Leaf, 10@12c.; Medium, 12½@14c.; Good, 14@16c.; Fine, 17@18c., and Selections, 19@21c.

TALLOW—The market is less active, but firm at the advance; sales of 50,000 lb at 12½@13½c. for Western, and 13@13¼c. for City.

WOOL—There has been no particular variation in the price of either Domestic or Foreign fleeces during the week; the demand has been exceedingly light and the only sales we hear are small lots to the trade; we quote as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 60@62c. for Native and ¼ Merinos, 63@65c. for ½ and ¾ do., 70@72c. for Full blood do., and 75@77c. for Saxony Fleeces; 60@62c. for No. 1 Pulled, 65@67c. for Superfine do., and 65@67c. for Extra do.; 25@27c. for Common Unwashed California, and 40@42c. for Fine do. Foreign descriptions as follows: Chilian, at 30@32c. for Unwashed Mestizo, 32@34c. for do. Merino; Valparaiso, 27@28c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@45c. for Washed; Cape of Good Hope, 35@37c. for Unwashed; African, 32@35c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; South American, 32@34c. for Unwashed Mestizo; 35@37c. for do. Merino; 40@42c. for Washed Entre Rios; 27@30c. for Creole Unwashed; 45@47c. for Washed Cordova, and 25@27c. for common Washed of all descriptions; Smyrna, 25@27c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; and Syrian at 25@27c. for Unwashed. An auction sale of fine Ohio Wool, clip of 1864, came off to-day, as announced, under the superintendence of Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers; the offerings comprised 300,000 lb, but as the bidding was not spirited, and the price not satisfactory to owners, a greater portion of the catalogue was withdrawn. The particulars of the sale are as follows: Lot No. 1, 10,000 lb, at 56c.; lot No. 2, 10,000 lb, at 66c.; lot No. 3, 10,000 lb, at 70c.; lot No. 4, 10,000 lb, at 64c.; lot No. 5, 10,000 lb, at 65c.; lot No. 6, 4,000 lb, at 59c.; lot No. 7, 10,000 lb, at 50c.; lot No. 9, 10,000 lb, at 44c.; lot No. 10, 5,000 lb, at 43c.; lot No. 11, 3,000 lb, tub washed, at 72c.; lot No. 12, 2,000 lb, Black, at 42c.; lot No. 14, two bales combining, at 50c.; and lot No. 17, 10,000 lb, at 60½c. Another sale of 1,200 bales Foreign Wool, consisting of Mestizo, Santiago, Corrientes, Cape, and Australian is announced for to-morrow.

WHISKY—The market is a shade firmer but not active; sales of 220 bbls. at $2 19@$2 20 for Western.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 11th were heavy, and consols declined to 89½@89¾. The uncertainty with regard to the harvest prospects was the principal cause of the heaviness.

The discount demand at the Bank was of a full character, and the discount houses were acting with reserve.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £234,258.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5/0⅞@5/0⅝; Eagles, 76/3½.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Baring's circular says: American Stocks have been steady this week without much activity in business excepting in Erie shares, which have risen, on receipt of the news from New-York, to 56@57. Illinois are flat at 77, and 5-20s at 67½@68. No transactions to quote in State Stocks.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—a. m.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market was dull in the early part of the week, and with a limited business and abundant supply a general decline was submitted to; but on Wednesday the demand revived, the sales have since been large, and prices have generally recovered the quotations of last week. American has been in good request, and after declining ⅛@¼d. ⅌ lb closed at last week's rates. Sea Island in good demand, and rates generally supported. Surat closes rather below last week's quotations but most other descriptions of cotton after some fluctuations close at about the prices of Friday last. The sales of the week add up 63,270 bales, including 4,490 to speculators and 12,860 for export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 19½d., and Uplands and Texas at 19d. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 100,000 bales at firm prices. The stock on hand is estimated at 273,740 bales, of which 26,280 are American. At sea from India, 493,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was quieter, business being checked by advanced quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been unsettled and a good deal of rain has fallen—interfering with harvest operations. There are also some reports current that the potato disease is appearing in some parts of Ireland. Under these circumstances the Corn market has been firmer and prices of Wheat and Flour have advanced. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour firm and 6d.@1/ dearer—quotations 22/6@25/. Wheat in good demand and prices yesterday again 3@4d. per cental higher—making the week's improvement about 6d. Winter Red 8/9@9/3; Chicago, 8/3@9/. Corn in fair request at steady prices. Mixed, 30/6@31/6 ⅌ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef firm at full and advancing prices for good, but very irregular for other descriptions. Pork held for 2/6 advance, the market being nearly cleared of all the new. Bacon advanced 1/ more yesterday, making the week's improvement 3/@4/ ⅌ cwt. Lard steady at 78/@80/. Cheese in good request. Butter of firm quality wanted. Tallow very firm at full rates.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's circular reports: Ashes easier, for Pots, at 27/@27/6; Pearls, 31/. Sugars very quiet and rather easier. Coffee inactive; Rio, 62/@63/. Rice very steady. Wax; sales of American at £10 per cwt. Linseed rather dearer; Linseed Cakes sell at £9@£9 12/6 for American; Linseed Oil, 33/. Hemp and Jute very firm. Sperm Oil, small sales at £96. Rosin in fair demand at steady rates. Spirits Turpentine, sales of French at 46/@47.

PETROLEUM.—Boult, English & Brandon report small sales of refined Pennsylvania at 2/6 ⅌ gallon; Spirits, 1/4@1/6 for American.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote: English Wheat, 2/, and Foreign 1/@2/ dearer ⅌ quarter under the unfavorable weather; White American, 43/@46/; Red, 41/@44/. Flour, 23/@27/. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails £7; Scotch Pigs 54/6. Sugars dull and 6d. lower. Coffee quiet and 6d.@1/ cheaper. Tea quiet at 11d.@1/ for Congou; Green in good demand for American at extreme rates. Rice very firm. Tallow active at stiff rates—Yellow City 42/6. Linseed Cakes dull; best New-York, in bags, £9 17/6; Extra Shipping, and in barrels, £10 2/6. French Spirits Turpentine 46/6 on the spot. Petroleum—2/7 paid for Refined Pennsylvania, ready for delivery; to arrive, from October to December, the quotation is 2/4@2/5. Crude, £20. Sperm is in more demand—no sellers under £90.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm; Beef has an upward tendency; Pork and Bacon, both were advancing.

LONDON, August 12—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89½@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 78; Erie Railroad, 54½@65; United States Five-Twenties, 67@67½.

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